

FIRE IS SWEEPING
TWENTY CITIES IN
DEVASTATED ITALY

Survivors of the Disaster in Calabria Are Pinioned Under Wreckage Which Is Now Doomed by Flames.

NEW TREMOR FELT

Italian Government Hears Number of Dead Is One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand.

BULLETINS.

Total of estimates of dead, made to Italian government, places figure at 125,000.

General Fecia di Casato started incineration on funeral pyres.

King and Queen arrive at Palermo.

Special session of Italian parliament called.

Rescuers swamped by magnitude of their task.

At least 20 cities in flames today.

Italian Queen rescues peasant child from ruins.

All wagon roads and railroads destroyed and only access to stricken districts is by water.

Stromboli becomes active and another quake is felt at Palermo.

Misery of victims is heightened by chilling rain storms.

The devastated district covers 6000 square miles.

Landslides have buried and floods have engulfed many small towns.

Thousands of survivors are pinioned under the wreckage and are threatened by fire.

It will be a week before all the stricken towns are heard from.

Entire southern coast of Calabria reported sinking into sea.

A report from Messina says that the bodies of 30 of the 90 guests at the Hotel Trinacria, all Germans and Englishmen, have been recovered.

The Russian battleship Admiral Makarov arrived at Naples today with 400 of the Messina survivors and the English steamer Therapia also brought a ship load of injured.

A contribution of \$10,000 was received today from J. Pierpont Morgan.

ROME—Despatches from the stricken districts continue to raise the fatality figures.

Government officials here express the belief that the awfulness of the disaster had so numbed the people as to render them unable to give definite information.

It is the mental state of the survivors that adds one of the most distressing phases to the calamity.

This condition not only renders the work of arriving at a satisfactory estimate of the extent of the disaster impossible, but it is greatly retarding the work of rescue.

Few of the survivors are able to give efficient aid to the rescuing parties.

Mount Aetna is still uttering its muzzling of wrath, but it is somewhat quieter than yesterday.

The Stromboli volcano on the northeasternmost part of the island is threatening an eruption.

It is now certain that the large foreign element in Messina, between 300 and 400, suffered as heavily as the natives.

British Consul Ogston lost his wife and Edward Jacob, the German consul, is reported to have been lost.

Thousands of inquiries are pouring in from Europeans and Americans as to the safety of friends and relatives, but little information is obtainable.

General Fecia di Casato sent word this afternoon that he believed there were still hundreds of survivors pinioned under wreckage in the various towns, and doomed unless reached by rescuing parties within 24 hours.

He made an appeal for additional soldiers, expressing the advisability of calling upon other countries to send companies of soldiers to aid in this work.

Owing to the wide territorial extent it will require the services of thousands of rescuers to adequately cover the field.

The calamity has touched the heart of the entire world and hundreds of messages of sympathy and offers of aid are pouring in from every city of any size in Europe and from many in America.

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(Continued on Page Three.)

Estimates of Victims
of Earthquake in Italy

Naval commander in charge of the relief work—\$5,000.

Reuter's correspondents—100,000.

Premier, Giolitti's representatives—100,000.

Government officials—60,000 to 125,000.

Some correspondents place the list of dead at 200,000, but this figure is believed to be entirely too high.

CALL ON BAY
STATE TO AID

Immediate Money Contributions Asked From All Citizens by the Governor's Executive Committee.

The general Massachusetts Italian Relief Fund Committee, appointed by Governor Guild, selected an executive committee at today's meeting at the State House, which went into session immediately at the close of the meeting of the general body.

The following appeal was issued, directed to the citizens of Massachusetts and to the mayors and selectmen of the various cities and towns:

The executive committee appointed by the Governor to consider how Massachusetts can best assist those who have been stricken in the appalling disaster that has befallen the people of southern Italy, call upon our fellow citizens of Massachusetts for immediate contributions of money.

The unparalleled extent of this calamity makes it the duty of every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth to give at once according to their ability. The smallest contribution will prove the sympathy of the giver and be as acceptable as the largest.

Though 4000 miles away, these sufferers are our brethren. Let our response be prompt and in keeping with the traditions of Massachusetts.

The mayor and selectmen of each city and town are requested to supplement this appeal by calling upon their citizens to contribute, and to appoint a local treasurer to receive and forward funds to the treasurers appointed by the governor.

Arrangements will be made to safeguard the transmission and distribution of all funds placed in the hands of the treasurers, Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State street, to whom all money should be sent.

HON. CURTIS GUILD, Jr., honorary chairman; James J. Storrow, chairman; Hon. George A. Hibbard, Hon. James Logan, Herbert L. Burrell, Bernard J. Rothwell, Wallace L. Pierce, N. L. Amster, A. Shuman, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Frank G. Webster, Elwyn G. Preston, Edmund Billings, Frank Leveroni, George S. Motley.

RELIEF BOARD ORGANIZES
AND PLANS AID FOR ITALY

Governor Guild, As Chairman, Urges on the Public the Necessity of Quick Giving of Money—Executive Committee Is Appointed and Begins Work.

The committee named by Governor Guild to solicit funds for the relief of the sufferers in Italy met at the state house this morning, practically all of the 53 members appointed being present. The committee organized and put the work of relief upon a substantial basis.

Governor Guild was made chairman of the committee and Judge Frank Leveroni was designated as secretary. The Governor urged upon the members of the committee that immediate action is necessary, while oratory in behalf of the stricken people will be of no benefit to them.

On motion of Bernard J. Rothwell, the Governor was authorized to name a committee of 11, with power to increase the number to 15, to act as an executive committee. Upon this committee the Governor named James J. Storrow, president of the Merchants' Association; Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the chamber of commerce; Mayor Hibbard of Boston; Wallace L. Pierce; N. L. Amster; A. Shuman; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick; Frank G. Webster; Elwyn G. Preston; Edward Billings; Judge Frank Leveroni; Mayor James Logan of Worcester; and George S. Motley of Lowell.

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World's Shortest Railroad Curve Is Removed

CHANGE BIG FEAT
IN ENGINEERING AT
EAST PROVIDENCE

Modern Roadbed Succeeds Bend Which Forced Alteration of Car Running Gear to Make Turn.

SAVED BACKING UP

WARREN, R. I.—Removal has taken place of the last rails of the famous and once wonderful "short curve" in East Providence, over which the daily traffic of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was compelled to pass in order to make use of the terminals at Providence, Fall River, Bristol and Warren.

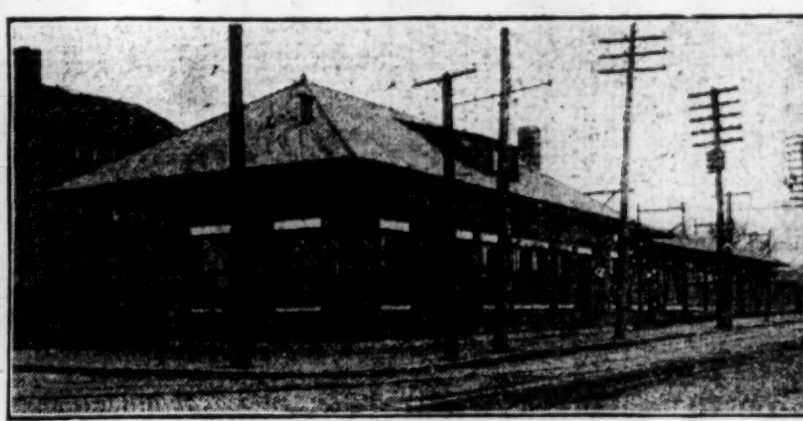
Already the traces of the tracks have been obliterated, and thus passes from the locality what was once considered a triumph of railroad constructive engineering. This most recent change in the railroad approaches to Providence turns the course of traffic from the terminus at Fox Point at India street to Gano street, coming up on the East Providence side of the river and crossing to the tunnel, which terminates in the center of Providence. With this change, India street as a passenger thoroughfare passes out of the economy of the present day into local history.

The removal of the curve, reputed to be constructed on the shortest radius of any railroad in the world, marks the passage of an epoch in the history of transportation. There are those still using the local lines each day who well recall the inconveniences and delays with which the traveling public had to put up before this curve was constructed.

Waterman Stone of the then Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad to devise more convenient means of entering the city.

The construction of this curve, which enabled the trains to come up to India street "head-on," led some to shake their heads with misgivings as to the practicability of such radical departure from the accepted traditions of curve-laying. In fact, the extreme change necessitated the alteration of the running gear of both the cars and engines plying over this section, to permit them to round the curve safely and smoothly.

This method of negotiating the angle necessary to get into the city continued in vogue up to a decade ago, when the protests of the patrons of the road against the delay acquired such volume and force that they inspired Supt.



MODERN RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS AT EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Upper picture gives exterior view of Fox Point station. Lower view shows west end of the new tunnel which terminates in center of Providence, R. I.

ed, which for a considerable time was regarded as a great advance in overcoming difficulties of travel.

For years, during the early period of travel over the railroad, trains were run to a point in East Providence near the main street and then were backed in over the line to the station at India street.

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Enormous Capitalization
Effected in Four States

THE following tables show the companies formed in the states named with a capital of \$1,000,000 or more:

NEW JERSEY
Inter. Sm'tg. & Rtg. Co. \$50,000,000
National Silk Dyeing Co. 10,000,000
Single Service Pkg. Corp'n 2,500,000
Goldsmith Refining Co. 3,000,000
Total \$65,500,000

MAINE
Inspiration Dyeing Co. \$19,000,000
F. S. Light & Heating Co. 17,500,000
Tidewater Coal & Pow. Co. 5,000,000
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Co. 3,000,000
Golden Star Mines Co. 2,000,000
Goodwin Lake Mining Co. 1,500,000
Gleconda Gold Mining Co. 1,000,000
Hurzoza Mines Co. 1,000,000
Inter. Light & Power Co. 1,000,000
Automatic Individual Butte Cutter Co. 1,000,000
Total \$52,000,000

NEW YORK
Phelps, Dodge & Co. \$50,000,000
Van Dyke Estates 1,000,000
Rudolph Wurlitzer Mfg. Co. 1,000,000
Total \$52,000,000

DELAWARE
Roy Central Copper Co. \$5,000,000
Poldavis Mines Co. 3,000,000
Butte Central Copper Co. 2,500,000
Idaho Southern R. Co. 2,000,000
Queensville Hydraulic Gold Mining Co. 1,700,000
Anzo Mining & Tunnel Co. 1,250,000
National Zinc Co. 1,000,000
National Trust Co. 1,000,000
Standard Aluminum Co. 1,000,000
Perfection Package Co. 1,000,000
Pittsburg Track Specy Co. 1,000,000
Rector Commercial Co. 1,000,000
Washington Trust Co. 1,000,000
Total \$32,450,000

Grand total \$191,950,000

NEW YORK—December was a banner month for the incorporation of new companies in the eastern states.

The combined capital of concerns which have a capital of \$1,000,000 or more each and have filed papers in the states of Maine, New Jersey, New York and Delaware this month amounts to \$191,950,000.

This is the largest total of any month this year, and is more than \$150,000,000 above the aggregate capital of the same month last year, but is \$38,000,000 under the total of December, 1906.

During November, says the Commercial, the total capital represented by the formation of new concerns in the eastern states showed a great increase over the preceding months of this year, and the fact that this month's aggregate capital is far ahead of that of November further shows that business has improved and that promoters are again active.

The enormous increase in capitalization this month over the corresponding month of last year is not significant as in the latter period the country was in the thickest of the financial panic.

This month's statistics show a return to normal conditions. Copper and other mining concerns again represent more than two thirds of the total combined capitalization of all companies this month.

Two \$50,000,000 companies were organized this month, both for the development of mining industries. The International Smelting & Refining Company was incorporated in New Jersey.

This is the company which was formed by the Cole-Ryan interests to compete with the "Smelting Trust."

The other \$50,000,000 concern, Phelps, Dodge & Co., incorporated under the laws of New York, will take over all the copper properties of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

Other large companies were the Inspiration Dyeing Company, formed in Maine with a capital of \$19,000,000; United States Lighting & Heating Company, formed in the same state, with a capital of \$17,500,000, and the National Silk Dyeing Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

New Jersey with only four large concerns led the several states with a combined capitalization of \$65,500,000. That state also led as an incorporating state in the month of November, Maine and New York each showed a total capitalization of \$52,000,000.

New York has only three companies to make the total, while 10 companies were included in the Maine total. Delaware with 13 companies had a combined capitalization of \$22,450,000. As usual New York led as an incorporating state for the smaller concerns.

Many of the 280 individuals whose Sunday business is interfered with by the revocation of their common victualers' licenses are Greeks, and these dealers this afternoon held a meeting at the Greek Church, Church and Winchester streets, to decide on what steps they had best take to regain the privileges they have enjoyed. The indications are that the order will be tested by keeping open Sundays.

The expressions of many of these dealers in fruit, candy, nuts, ice cream, etc., who have been enabled by their licenses to keep their places open Sundays, indicate that they will do their utmost to find a way to resume Sunday business.

REMOVE GOLD TO DENVER.
SAN FRANCISCO—The government has been busy for several months in removing \$222,500,000 in gold coin from the local mint to Denver. The mint officials will not talk.

Weather Forecast
Observations at 8 a. m. at Boston: Temperature 27 degrees; sky cloudy; wind northwest, six miles an hour. High tide at 4:45 a. m. and 5:15 p. m.

Following is the forecast:
For New England: Threatening, with rain or snow tonight; warmer tonight; colder Thursday, except in the north and extreme east of Maine; increasing south-east winds, shifting to south, becoming strong and shifting to west Thursday.

For Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight and Thursday, followed by fair and warmer; moderate to strong south to west winds; minimum temperature 30 to 34 degrees.

NOTABLES TO BE AT TAFT DINNER.
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Chamber of Commerce will invite President Roosevelt and his cabinet and many other prominent men to attend the dinner to be given on the evening of Jan. 15, at which President-elect is to be the chief speaker.

JURY OUT IN CHINESE CASE.
The jury in the case of Capt. Harvey C. Daly and Philip M. Springer, accused of conspiracy, went out at 10:45 this forenoon at the close of the charge of Judge Dodge, in the U. S. district court. The defendants admit that they intended to get Chinese at Vera Cruz, but claim that it was their purpose to convey them to Nova Scotia.

STEAMER SACHEM ARRIVES.
The Warren liner Sachem (Captain Murdoch), arrived at Hoosac Tunnel docks this morning at 9 o'clock. The vessel left Liverpool on the 17th, and experienced very rough weather after leaving the Irish coast. There were heavy southwest to northwest gales which so impeded the progress of the ship that she arrived two days late.

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Captain Jensen and his crew declared it to be the longest and hardest storm they have ever encountered. While many have been as severe none ever continued so long.

Accompanying the storm was extreme cold, and the crew experienced the greatest difficulty in handling the big steamer because of the ice crusted decks and rigging, which resulted from the freezing of the huge combers which broke over the very funnel tops. The waves washed the craft from stem to stern, carrying everything movable with them.

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VIRGINIA SHIPPED HOLIDAY TURKEYS BY CARLOAD LOTS

Over One Hundred Thousand Plump Gobblers Sent to the Northern Markets—Farmers Get Some.

PROFIT ALL AROUND

RICHMOND, Va.—In southwest Virginia turkeys have been both plentiful and profitable this year. It is estimated that from the five counties of Pulaski, Wythe, Montgomery, Washington and Smyth over 100,000 birds were shipped during the two weeks prior to the holidays. As the average price to the farmers was about \$1.25 each, the income was approximately \$125,000. Most of the fowls weighed between 10 and 15 pounds, though some old gobblers went to 20 and 25 pounds.

Beginning with the first of the month, the buyers started to purchase and put the turkeys in yards to await favorable shipping times. When a shipment was to be made the fowls were driven in flocks, sometimes as large as 3000, to the railway station, where they were loaded in cars with four tiers of coops, and about 1000 turkeys in each car.

Of course, the great majority were sent direct to market but large numbers also went to northern farms to become part of the farmers' breeding flocks for next year. As they have been allowed to roam in the fields and woods and to mix with wild turkeys, they are strong, hardy and vigorous and, therefore, desirable for this purpose.

The men who bought and shipped the fowls made a profit of about \$800 on each carload, and the city dealers quite a little margin, too; so the turkeys brought a good profit to all concerned.

LAYING OF KEEL TO HONOR TAFT

Steel for Construction of New Battleship Florida Arrives—Will Take Three Years to Build Her.

NEW YORK—The keel of the new 20,000 ton battleship Florida may be laid on March 4 as a mark of honor to the inauguration of Mr. Taft.

The steel for her construction has arrived and preliminary work will begin the latter part of the week on the vessel which will be built at the Brooklyn navy yard.

According to the schedule figured at present it will take about three years to build the Florida. It will be fitted with the Parsons type of turbine engines.

She will be longer than the North Dakota or the Delaware now under construction and will be fitted as a flagship.

MEDFORD CLUB'S FIRST OFFICERS

The new Medford club has been formally organized and has elected Irwin O. Wright, superintendent of the Boston division of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., president. Other officers elected are Charles M. Hayden, vice-president; Henry C. Jackson, Jr., treasurer; W. Arthur Lincoln, secretary and Ernest B. Moore, Charles W. Chadbourne and J. W. Rockwell directors.

The club house is now open for the use of members but a formal dedication with appropriate ceremonies is being arranged for a later date.

The organization of the club was made possible through the generosity of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence in purchasing, repairing, and refitting the finely appointed club house of the old Medford club, and tendering the use of the building to the new club free of rent for two years.

BARRY MAY MOVE SHOE FACTORY

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—There is a strong possibility at present of the old shoe factory formerly occupied by Houghton, Hillard & Warren being again the seat of an important shoe industry. The structure is a four-story one and is owned by Ernest C. Rogers, who conducts a large grain and mercantile business there. Within a few days Mr. Rogers has been approached by representatives of W. L. Douglas and T. D. Barry of Brockton, Mass. It is understood that W. L. Douglas' representative would make no promises.

Mr. Barry's representative was shown the plant from top to bottom and was greatly pleased with it. Mr. Rogers was asked to place a price upon the factory, which he did in writing. The firm of T. D. Barry is a leading one in New England, and if they decide to take the factory they want to move in at once, for they desire to manufacture 150 dozens per day.

NATIONAL BANK FOR STOUGHTON

STOUGHTON—The business men of Stoughton are working on an effort to establish a national bank for their town. Already there is much interest taken, not only among the business men but by many professional men. Henry E. Holbrook is leading the movement.

FRANCE FOUNDING COURTS FOR BOYS ON BOSTON MODEL

Remarkable Development of Institution for Correction of Children Dates Only Two Years Back and is Due to a Banker.

PARIS—Until this winter, no attempt has been made to establish juvenile courts in France. The law which is now being drawn up, and which will soon be laid before the Chamber of Deputies, is the outcome of a careful study of similar statutes now in force in 25 of the United States.

Juvenile courts were unheard of in France until two years ago, when Edouard Juhiot, a Parisian banker, gave a lecture setting forth the advantages of the system as applied in the United States. He had just returned from America, where he had made a series of exhaustive investigations.

"The bill which we are going to submit is necessarily somewhat of an adaptation of existing laws," said Mr. Juhiot to the Christian Science Monitor correspondent, "but we have tried to model it as much as possible after the law passed in Massachusetts last spring. I consider that the best of any—far better than the one in New York."

"Our bill provides for courts which will try nothing but children's cases. In districts of over a hundred thousand inhabitants these courts would be open every day, but in less thickly populated regions they would be held only as often as circumstances demanded. In these latter instances there would not be any juvenile courts in the proper sense of the word—that is, no court room specially set aside for minors. Children's cases would be tried in the general court room, but not at the same time as the adults."

The bill also stipulates that at these trials the public is not to be admitted. Beside, the judges and lawyers there would be only the children's parents, representatives of charitable societies and the press. Also it stipulates that

whenever an adult and a minor are arrested for the same misdemeanor they shall be tried together in the juvenile courts.

"Another most important provision is that the same judges shall always try the cases. In this way magistrates will become children's specialists. In France, criminal cases are always tried by three judges—a president and two auxiliary judges called 'juges d'instruction.' Of course, the ideal would be to have one permanent judge, as in Denver for example, but we cannot expect such a radical improvement all at once. All we can reasonably demand is that the circuit system be waived for the juvenile courts."

"Since 1906 we have been successful in two reforms in Paris. One is that there are now only four juges d'instruction for minors, whereas at one time they were continually changing. The other reform is even greater, and it is that children's cases are now heard separately—once a week. This decision took place in 1907."

"In America, the probation system is considered an indispensable corollary to the juvenile courts. This idea of allowing children who have been condemned to return to their homes subject to periodical visits of court inspectors constitutes a radical departure in European judicial proceedings. In our bill we have a clause providing that probation be directly under the control of the court, and that probation officers be paid by the court."

"Although we have never had juvenile courts, we have tried the probation system, and with most encouraging results. This has been done, of course, purely on private initiative. We feel now that after two years' experience we can safely demand legal sanction for it."

RAILROADS SHOW A GREAT FAITH IN TACOMA'S FUTURE

Gave One Thousand Dollars Each to Building Fund for a Public Stadium and Advised Others to Help.

WANT CITY TO GAIN

TACOMA—The great railroads here evidently believe in the future of Tacoma, for the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul each contributed \$1000 to the building fund for a public stadium. Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, expresses the opinion that the stadium will be a fine thing for the city, as well as for the entire Northwest, and counsels business men to help it along. The railroads, not unnaturally, are desirous of seeing the city prosper and it is this sort of public spirit which is rapidly building up the Northwest.

The gain to the city in having the Great Northern freight trains run into it, to be followed as early as possible by passenger trains, is one that will be appreciated more and more as time elapses.

The railroad traverses a comparatively new country, where land values are likely to take a jump at almost any time, and when irrigation systems are completed and fruits trees reach a productive stage the increase in freight traffic will be considerable. Tacoma now has the same freight rates into this country as Seattle has and therefore, to that extent, is on the same footing.

There is a large and rich territory tributary to the great railroad system entering Tacoma, and thus brought within this city's sphere of influence. Branch lines are being planned to keep up with the expanding needs of the country.

H. C. FRICK AIDS GRAFT INQUIRY

He Has Had Experience With Pittsburg Politicians and Takes Much Interest in Rendering Proceedings.

PITTSBURG—H. C. Frick, who has had some experience with politicians, has taken an active interest in the campaign against graft in this city. He has also given a large check to help pay expenses.

Besides being interested as a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad and a director in the United States Steel Corporation, both of which, it is said, have been held up by Pittsburg politicians, he is also a large stockholder and director in a number of banks which, it is asserted, were discriminated against in bidding for city deposits.

Mr. Frick is also one of the largest holders of downtown property, much of which is unimproved. It is said that the exactions made on him were such that he refused to make any further investments. His real estate is valued at more than \$10,000,000 in this city.

Definite plans for the immediate future, it is expected, will be decided upon at a conference to be held today by Mayor Guthrie, District Attorney Blakeley and officers of the Voters' League.

RUG SHOP TO OPEN IN GRANITE STATE

GONIC, N. H.—Emanuel M. Boocock of Philadelphia, Pa., has rented the Allen shoe factory in this place and is to embark in the business of manufacturing fancy rugs and carpets and will give employment to a large number of persons.

Mr. Boocock has been employed with a large Pennsylvania concern for a number of years and recently left their employ to start in business for himself.

The shop has been repaired, the heating apparatus placed in working order and now everything is in readiness for the installing of the machinery. The machinery has been purchased and is already upon its way, some of it coming from England.

This will add much to the business activity of the place, for it has been a number of years since the factory has been in operation.

SCHOOL BOARD MAKES RECORD

ROCHESTER, N. H.—In the fiscal year just closed the outgoing school board has established a record which will be a hard one for any other similar board in the state to duplicate. At the last meeting of the board, it was stated by Superintendent of Schools Andrew Jackson that the board had kept entirely within the amount appropriated to them by the council. Usually, the board runs ahead of the appropriation by many hundreds of dollars. Of the board whose terms expired, the following will be returned: Dr. John H. Bates, and Granville F. Grant. The new members of the board will be Frank B. Preston, Louis Bergeron, William Jacobs and Thomas W. Osgood.

AUTOMOBILE BODY BUILDING IS CHIEF BRANCH OF TRADE

Wood That Is Used Must be Dried for Years, and the Painting Requires Seventy-five Pounds of Liquid Put On in Coats Carefully Graded.

One of the most important branches of the complex automobile industry is undoubtedly that connected with the car body. When the first gasoline machines made their appearance the questions of comfort, appearance and durability in body work were relatively neglected. There were a few American carriage builders with sufficient foresight to perceive the trend of events, banish their prejudices and meet the demand of the automobile manufacturer and user more than half way.

Wood still plays an important part in high class automobile body work, and if satisfaction is to be given it is essential to employ none but carefully selected and thoroughly dried pieces. For the making of automobile wheels on the artillery plan only the most carefully dried wood, without flaw of any description, should be considered. One firm claims that up to the present time no accident arising from a faulty wheel produced by it has been reported.

All the wood used is several years old. It is stacked in buildings, ventilated by a special system, and packed layer on layer with joints between in order that the drying process can continue evenly. The entire stock is examined every year and turned. At least five years elapse from the entry of a piece of wood into the factory before it is cut up for use, says the New York Herald.

There is nothing mysterious in good coach work, although it is surprising to find the great number of parts required to build up a limousine or landaulet, the strength of the ironwork and the tremendous number of coats of paint. The paint on a large limousine body weighs much more than the average man would believe—as much as 75 pounds and more. The painting and trimming of the car is to a material degree specialized work. Good painting cannot be done on other than a good foundation, with the proper gradation of the several coats of paint and varnish.

The strains to which a motor car body is subjected are greater than and considerably different from those in the case of a horse-drawn vehicle. No one engaged in making cabinets, furniture, house or other stationary fittings could have any knowledge derived from the practice of his own business of what is necessary for the automobile.

The framing of the timber, the use of panels not merely as enclosures but as trusses supporting the external framing, the hanging of the doors and provision for the clearance for paint, etc., have to be studied specially. The supposition that springs can give ease of riding when comparatively little attention has been paid to the form or material of the body and its trimmings is responsible for much discomfort.

The mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers has held meetings with representative carriage makers to see whether the latter can reduce the weight of bodies to any extent, and to interchange ideas on other interesting subjects on which the automobile engineer and the body maker are working.

The Carriage Builders' National Association was founded 35 years ago, and over 25 years ago established a technical school in New York for the instruction of carriage draughtsmen. The idea of this school is to turn out men who can take a draught and work from it; or go back to the bench as workmen, their wages being increased by their technical knowledge—or later on, perhaps, secure employment as draughtsmen distinctively.

One of the obstacles that the automobile and the body maker have to contend with is the man who wants to have a body built that will carry one person with the springs riding easily, in which he can pile eight or ten people and have the springs ride just as easily, which is somewhat like trying to make a linen duster and a fur coat out of the same piece of goods.

RANDOLPH WATER TO BE PROTECTED

RANDOLPH—The Citizens' League, composed of the business men of the town, has begun an investigation of the water supply, with a view to protecting it from any impurities. The members are to attempt, also, to provide extra by-laws, which will restrict boating or bathing at the pond during the summer months and fishing in the winter through the ice. The supply provides the water for Randolph, Holbrook and Braintree.

SITE IS BOUGHT FOR POSTOFFICE

ROCHESTER, N. H.—It is now thought that the work of building the new federal building for this city as specified by the U. S. government will be commenced soon. The site of land offered the government at the corner of North Main and Bridge streets has been accepted for the price stipulated.

The citizens are very enthusiastic over the selection of this site for it is in the compact part of the city and as near the central part as could be desired.

Such a building for the city was an absolute necessity, owing to the steady growth of this office.

LYNN'S Y. M. C. A. SEEKS RECRUITS

Rival Teams Will Canvass City in "Membership Campaign" and Prizes Will Go to the Most Successful.

LYNN—A "membership campaign" will be begun by the Lynn Y. M. C. A. at a watch night reception and entertainment Thursday night. The object is to obtain, if possible, an increased membership of 1200 young men.

Two teams of 30 men will be selected with captains and six lieutenants each and prizes are offered to the member bringing in the largest number of new members.

A large contest thermometer will be erected in the association office to register in parallel lines the number of new members brought in by each team.

The New Year's eve reception and entertainment is largely in the hands of the ladies' auxiliary, though gymnastic and aquatic sports will form a portion of the program. Between 1200 and 1500 invitations have been issued.

LOST LYNN BOY WORRIES FOLKS

LYNN—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore of 209 Essex street are anxious concerning the whereabouts of their son, Fred W. Moore, 19, who suddenly disappeared from Lynn about 18 months ago. He was last heard from in London, where he had arrived from South Africa, and was about to work his passage home. This was necessitated by the fact that he had been robbed of all the money he possessed. This was about the first of December.

LEEDS ESTATE WORTH MILLIONS

MINEOLA, L. I.—The value of the estate of William B. Leeds, late of Paris, is shown by the appraiser's report recently filed with Surrogate Jackson, as \$14,064,465.78. The tax is \$82,296.92.

Mr. Leeds' will leaves to the widow, Nonnie Stewart Leeds, \$5,493,533.50 in personal estate, besides \$150,000 in cash. William B. Leeds Jr., receives \$1,611,150 and Rudolph Gaar Leeds, the son of Mr. Leeds' first wife, \$1,000,000. James F. Elder, Mr. Leeds' secretary, receives \$25,000.

The expense attached to the estate of administration and other bills will foot up to \$5,534,215.38, which will leave a balance when everything is paid of \$8,201,250.40 to distribute.

GRANITE STATE GRANGE TO MEET

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—A big meeting of the grangers of southeastern New Hampshire is planned to take place here with Somersworth Grange, Wednesday, Jan. 13, when the newly-elected officers and those of the local grange will be jointly installed probably by one of the state officers. Previous to this there will be an instructive program given under the direction of Lecturer Mrs. Matilda E. W. Colony of Farmington, which will include an address by the installing officer. Somersworth Grange is making arrangements for the entertaining of over 500 patrons.

CUTTERS PICK UP TWO DERELICTS

Hulks of the Warner Moore and William J. Lermond Will Be Landed at Norfolk and Salvaged There.

NEW YORK—Two abandoned and waterlogged lumber laden schooners are in tow by the Seneca, the derelict destroyer recently placed in commission, and the Onondaga, another revenue cutter, on their way to Hampton Roads.

A wireless message sent by Captain Reynolds, commanding the Seneca, says that both vessels started, although many miles apart, off Hatteras, for the same haven. The Seneca has the Warner Moore, a three-masted schooner, whose crew was taken off several days ago and landed at Norfolk. The Onondaga has in tow the William J. Lermond, a four-masted vessel, whose crew was on board the Columbia, an Austrian steamship, which reached Tampa, Fla., yesterday.

The two vessels, although waterlogged, are with their cargoes valued at \$65,000.

VILLAGE SOCIETY BOOMS BRAINTREE

BRAINTREE—There is a movement to organize a village improvement society here and a meeting is soon to be held, and officers are to be elected. The aims of the society will be to work to preserve the shade trees, purify the different lakes and ponds and build the town up as a residential center.

YAGUI WAR ENDED. NOGALES, Ari.—War with the Yaqui Indians in Mexico, which has been waged intermittently for many years, is terminated by a treaty of peace agreed upon by three Indian chiefs and 166 of their followers and the governor of the state of Sonora, Mexico.

HEIR OF KAISER STUDIES BANKING

After Learning Germany's Economic and Currency Problems He Will Enter the Navy Department.

BERLIN, Germany.—The Crown Prince, who is now 27 years old, is an admirable specimen of German studiousness and it is a fact most gratifying to the German people that he is studying national economy and civil and military administration with traditional thoroughness.

After finishing his course with Dr. Lumm, one of the directors of the Imperial Bank, on banking and currency matters, he will enter the imperial navy with a view to mastering the details of that department.

Meanwhile he is receiving regular reports from the foreign office intended to prepare him for his future minute study of that office, which he expects to take up on leaving the navy department.

His brother, Prince Adalbert, the Emperor's third son, will enter on a new phase of his naval career on Jan. 4. He will take command of a torpedo boat for the next three years, during which he will familiarize himself with the details of the torpedo service.

The Prince entered the service eight years ago and visited the far east on board the cruiser Hertha, when he was promoted lieutenant early in 1905.

NAVAL BUREAU UNDER ONE HEAD

WASHINGTON—Read Admiral Capps, chief constructor of the navy, is now acting chief of the bureau of steam engineering. This is regarded as an important innovation in the navy policy and is one of the steps of the new secretary looking toward a reorganization of the department.

Secretary Newberry's order practically accomplishes a consolidation of the bureau of construction and steam engineering under one head. The law says that the chief of the bureau of steam engineering shall be an engineer officer of the line. Admiral Capps is not an engineer officer of the line. His predecessor was placed on the retired list. The arrangement will be made permanent if possible.

NEW YEAR'S SING IN RANDOLPH HALL

RANDOLPH—The 126th annual sing of the old Stoughton Musical Society, the oldest in the country, will be held on New Year's day in Stetson Hall. The annual business meeting and election of officers will take place in the afternoon, followed by a dress rehearsal. A banquet will be served at 6 o'clock, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, the annual sing will take place. Prominent soloists have been engaged to assist the society.

FISH BUREAU CONTROLS SEALING. WASHINGTON—An order issued by the secretary of commerce and labor has transferred to the bureau of fish and fisheries absolute jurisdiction over the seal fisheries. The contract of the North American Commercial Company, giving the exclusive right for 90 years to kill seals within a certain area, will expire within a year or two.

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Life of Mary Baker Eddy

By SIBYL WILBUR

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Leading Events in Athletic World—Contest for Chess Cup

AMERICAN YACHT RULES CRITICIZED BY BRITISH CLUBS

New System of Measurement Adopted at Atlantic Coast Conference Not Favored by Owners in England.

AFFECTS MATCHES

The new measurement rules adopted at the recent Atlantic coast conference and also adopted at the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club, were thought to be such an improvement over the old system that yachtmen in this country were inclined to look upon them with much favor. Considerable surprise was manifested, therefore, when it was learned that the British yachtmen expressed much unfavorable comment on them. Ever since the efforts to get the New York Yacht Club to modify its rules regarding the type of yacht eligible for the America's cup race British yachtmen's criticisms on racing conditions in this country have been frequent.

The adoption of the new rules has given the London Field the idea that the universal rule of the New York Yacht Club has not been an unqualified success in the eyes of American yachtmen, and the statement is made that the new measurement rule is to be in force three years. Against this is contrasted the fact that British yachtmen enjoy a greater assurance that boats now built abroad will not be forced to meet as rivals yachts built under different measurement requirements until a sufficient time has elapsed to show if any serious faults can be found with the existing rules. According to the international rules of Europe no change can be made until 1917.

In commenting on the changes the Field says:

"This way of governing the sport of yacht racing is really unworthy of a club like the New York Yacht Club. If the owners of small vessels below 50 feet water line cannot agree to fix the rating rule for a prolonged period, let them stand on one side and adhere to the present universal rule as amended; but let owners of 70-footers, 90-footers and large schooners in America agree to adopt the same rule of measurement that is now in force in Europe, together with the scantling restrictions, then these gentlemen would not only be able to sail across the Atlantic and race at Cowes and at Kiel, but they might again open the strong box in which they have locked up the America's cup."

Hockey Scores

Melrose H. 4, Newton 2.
Harvard 11, Crescent A. C. 1.

WANT STADIUM IN CENTRAL PARK

Association Formed in New York to Promote Building of Large Athletic Park for Olympic Games of 1911.

NEW YORK—The first meeting of the New York Stadium Association, an organization formed for the purpose of erecting a stadium in Central Park and holding Olympic games in 1911, was held Tuesday. The following officers were unanimously elected:

President, Bartow S. Weeks, New York A. C.; vice-presidents, August W. Belmont, Gustavus T. Kirby, Gen. G. W. Wingate, Julian W. Curtis, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, the Hon. Victor J. Dowling.

Executive committee—Bartow S. Weeks, C. B. J. Snyder, James E. Sullivan, Gustavus T. Kirby, C. J. Dalton, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, C. C. Hughes. Law committee—Bartow S. Weeks, D. Colahan, T. Toombs, J. T. Mahoney, Gustavus T. Kirby and Gen. G. W. Wingate.

It was voted that the new association should be incorporated and that its mission should be the erection of a stadium in Central Park. In case a site there should not be available there were some suggestions for other locations. Van Cortlandt Park and Macomb's Dam Park were named. It was claimed that a stadium as outlined by the association would be quite an addition to the sights of Central Park.

LONG TRIP AUTO RECORD BROKEN

C. P. Rockwell, the New England manager of Thomas B. Jeffery & Co., has just received information of a record for a 330-mile run, which has been held by a six-cylinder car, being broken by a 32-horsepower four-cylinder Rambler driven by L. B. Harvey.

The route consisted of a round trip from Los Angeles to San Diego, Cal., and the time made by the four-cylinder Rambler was 10h. 32m. This broke the old record by 45m. and gave possession of the Chandler-Lyons perpetual challenge cup to Mr. Harvey.

The average rate of speed made on the trip was better than 31 miles an hour and only two stops had to be made during the entire run. One was for the purpose of checking in at San Diego and the other to replenish the supply of gasoline and oil.

Basketball Results

Orange Y. M. C. A. 31, Cornell Univ. 19.
Rindge M. T. S. 32, Greenfield H. 28.
Reading Y. M. C. A. 47, Amesbury 5.
Cambridge 44, Beverly 3.
Princeton Univ. 23, Richmond Y. M. C. A. 21.

WONDERFUL FORM BEING SHOWN BY HARVARD PLAYERS

Candidates for the Varsity Hockey Team Give Promise of Defeating Crack Teams for Championships.

NOT YET DEFEATED

NEW YORK—The practice work of the Harvard University candidates for the varsity hockey team, which is being carried on in the St. Nicholas rink this week, has been the finest seen in this city for years. Although the candidates have not been practicing together more than two or three weeks, their team work is already of the highest order and they have not as yet lost a single match. They have played some of the strongest teams in the country, and though the season is only beginning, they promise to win back the championship of the intercollegiate league which they lost last year, as well as the championship of the whole country.

Monday night they played the strong St. Nicholas seven and had no difficulty in defeating them by a score of 6 to 1. Tuesday night they defeated the strong team of the Crescent Athletic Club by a score of 11 to 1. From the start to the finish of the latter game the Harvard players showed their superiority, scoring eight times before the Crescents could win their first tally. The men played only one half of 35 minutes.

The Harvard attack was strong at all times and completely bewildered the Crescent defense, three and four men carrying the rubber down the ice by pretty passing, evading their opponents' attempts to block them with apparent ease. The shooting of the visitors was accurate when within striking distance of the Crescent cage, and the Brooklyn goal had more than he could handle to stop the repeated tries that were sent toward him.

The two teams lined up as follows:

Crescent	Harvard
Gourde, F. W.	Payne
Blake, L. W.	W. Gardner
Blake, H. (Hawley)	C. Hicks
Russell, C. P.	C. P. Ford
Blake, P.	J. P. Willett
Thompson, K.	K. Washburn
Walker, F.	T. Morgan

While the Harvard men are playing as individuals and not as the college team, on account of the ruling of the faculty, there will be few changes in the present line-up when the real team faces the other college sevens. The St. Nicholas Skating Club won the championship of the American Amateur Hockey League in 1907 and the Crescent A. C. won it in 1905-06, so that the overwhelming defeat of these two strong sevens by the Harvard players puts them in line for the hockey championship of the country.

DEVELOPING STRONG SEVEN.



J. P. WILLETS '09.
Captain Harvard Hockey Team.

THIRTY-TWO CARS FOR AUTO RACE

PHILADELPHIA—Thirty-two entries have been received for the New Year's Day run of the Quaker City Motor Club, from Philadelphia to Wilkes-Barre and return. Entries for the run closed on Monday.

Twenty-four cars have been named for the class A contest, the prize in which is the MacDonald and Campbell cup, to be won outright. In class B, for a trophy donated by the club, and open to runabouts or tourabouts, eight cars have been named. The first car will be sent away at 7 o'clock in the morning. A car carrying confetti will leave Philadelphia at an earlier hour. The cars will be started at one minute intervals. Twenty miles an hour will be the schedule maintained throughout, weather conditions notwithstanding, and the participants are preparing for an endurance run in fact, as well as in name.

A number of officials of the Quaker City Motor Club have taken a trip over the course and pronounced the roads in good condition, considering the time of year. There was deep snow in places, however, that made it difficult to keep up with the time schedule mapped out.

SCHILDMILLER FOR ANDOVER.
ANDOVER—As Coach Lillard of the 1908 Phillips Andover football team will not have charge of the eleven next year, owing to his appointment as head coach at Andover, the authorities here are looking for a man to succeed him and Schillemiller of Dartmouth will probably be the one selected. Although no official notice has been given out Schillemiller is said to be the first choice. Andover wants an Andover-Dartmouth man, and at present he is the only one available. Eddie Dillon, who captained Princeton last fall, has been spoken of for the position.

RICE CHESS CUP FOR U. OF P. TEAM

Representatives of Pennsylvania University Have Won All Their Matches for the Triangular College Trophy.

NEW YORK—There now seems to be no chance of the team representing the University of Pennsylvania in the Triangular College Chess League losing the championship for 1909, as the completion of the second round Tuesday found it in the lead with four victories and no defeats as against one each for its opponents, the teams of Cornell and Brown.

Hughes of the University of Pennsylvania selected a variation of the Giuoco piano against McCoy of Brown, and on the 28th move McCoy resigned. At the second board, Tolins of Cornell adopted the Petroff defense against Freeman of Brown and on the 35th move, his victory gave Cornell her first point. Whitaker of Pennsylvania defeated on the 18th move Perkins of Cornell.

The players elected officers for the year, as follows: Prof. Isaac L. Rice, president; William B. Freeman, Brown, vice president; Hermann Helms, New York, secretary; Hartwig Cassel, New York, tournament manager.

COLUMBIA WILL HAVE CARNIVAL

NEW YORK—Manager Hall of the Columbia University Athletic Association gave up his vacation in order to work for the success of the annual Columbia relay carnival in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 13. Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania have already agreed to send relay teams in the big feature, the one-mile college championship, and it is likely that Michigan will send a quartet of half-milers East to meet Cornell and Pennsylvania in the two-mile event, in which Columbia and Dartmouth may also enter teams. In addition to the college relays there are also relay races on the card for National Guard teams, athletic clubs, preparatory schools, Y. M. C. A. and inter-settlement teams, for all of which entries may be sent to Manager Hall at Columbia University.

BOYS' RECEPTION IN CITY HALL.
Mayor G. Louis Richards of Malden has issued invitations for a New Year's reception to be held at the City Hall on Friday to the members of the Malden Boys' Industrial Club. The affair will be held in the council chamber. The mayor is a director of the club.

Bowling Results

BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.			
	1	2	3
Dudley	476	480	473
99th St.	481	472	451
Sewtown	479	479	495
Winthrop B. C.	462	433	463

Notes From the Field of Sports

H. J. McMahon, one of the young pitchers secured by the Boston Americans, has been sold to the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) club.

The Cincinnati National League club has no less than 36 players under reserve for next year. Of this number nine are pitchers.

Waddell, the famous left-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Americans, is to take part in the football game in the St. Louis Coliseum New Year's day.

Joseph Kelley, manager of the Boston Nationals last year, has appealed to the National commission for a ruling regarding the legality of his contract for 1909.

The Mexican National League of baseball clubs has been formed with six teams represented. The players have been taken from American minor league teams.

The University of South Swane, Tenn., is trying to secure Head Coach Roper of the Princeton University football team for 1908, as coach of its 1909 eleven.

The only races which the Annapolis crews will have this coming summer are those against Columbia and Syracuse. Harvard and Cornell could not arrange to row them next year.

The men suspended by the A. A. U. who were entered in the contests at Pittsburgh Tuesday night were not allowed to take part. No records were broken in the meet.

The 1st corps of cadets is planning to hold another gymkhana meet this year. Last year's one was so successful that it

will be tried again. The meet will either be held in the armory or at Mechanics building.

Manager Hamilton is busy at work making arrangements for the opening of the coming baseball season April 19. He will have charge of the Lynn New England League team next year and has secured a number of promising players.

Coach Levene, the former Pennsylvania end, who coached Tennessee this year, will have charge of the 1909 eleven. Next season will be his third year with University of Tennessee.

The Dartmouth University hockey team is to play the Crescent hockey team next Friday at the Brae-Burn rink. The Dartmouth team has defeated all comers so far and promises to be an important factor in the college contests.

Nothing but routine business was taken up at the meeting of the American association at Chicago Tuesday. President O'Brien's salary was raised to \$7000. A joint session of the American association and Eastern league will be held in Cincinnati, O., next Monday.

The matches for the amateur racquet championship of this country will be held on the courts of the New York Tennis and Racquet Club some time in January. The doubles will be played in Boston, the middle of the same month.

C. C. Rumrill of Springfield, a member of the N. Y. Y. C., has ordered the Herreshoffs to build him a sloop of the Avenger type. The latter yacht is owned by R. W. Emmons, Jr., and won all of the principal races of the New York Yacht Club last summer.

DANIELS WINS IN TWO RACES

The New York Athletic Club Swimmer Has Easy Time in His Events at Sportsmen's Show.

C. M. Daniels of the N. Y. A. C. had an easy time with his opponents in the two scratch open swimming races, 80 yards and 300 yards at the Sportsmen's Show Tuesday night. He won the 80-yard event in 49.4 seconds and the 300-yard race in 3 minutes 53.1 seconds.

The relay race between Brookline Swimming Club's second team and New York A. C. was won by the latter in 1m. 33s.

The dry fly casting event was won by Champion Cal McCarty, with Franz A. Nicolls, Jr., of Brookline High second and Dana Chapman third.

INTRODUCED TO PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON—Tong Shoa and Minister Wu presented 104 Chinese students to President Roosevelt.

CHAMPIONS RECEIVE EMBLEMS.

CINCINNATI—The souvenir emblems of the world's championship baseball series for 1908 have been sent to those members of the Chicago team who are entitled to them. The emblems are very handsome affairs, stamped out of solid gold, with a baseball diamond in the center and a three-eighths carat stone perched on the pitcher's mound. They are about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and are mounted to be worn as buttons on the lapel of the coat, but may be used as watch charms or be fixed upon pins for the scarf. The design will be retained for all future emblems of the kind.

CUSHMAN STILL IN.

PINEHURST, N. C.—H. B. Cushman of the Winchester (Mass.) C. C. was the only Massachusetts golfer left to compete for the holiday golf trophy here. Low medal play scores and close contests ruled in the match play rounds. James C. Parrish, Jr., of Shinnecock Hills; R. B. Sproule of the Royal Portrush Club, Ireland; and R. H. Gwaltney of Esapeake Club, Wilmington, N. C., were the other survivors, and they meet in the semi-final round today.

Two Thousand U. S. Tourists Now in Sicily

It is estimated that there are about 2000 American tourists on the island of Sicily at the present time. The winter season on the island begins about the first of December, and from then until the last of February tourists visit the island in large numbers. Usually the season is not in full swing until well along in January, but a conservative estimate places a large number of Americans in or near the danger zone on the island.

Up to the present writing, no Boston people have been heard from as being on the island. On Saturday, Nov. 21, the Canopic left this port with about 800 passengers for the Azores and Mediterranean ports, going as near the scene of the present trouble as Naples. It cannot be learned that any of the Boston people who were on the boat intended to go to Sicily, although some of them may have been near enough to have felt the shock.

Sympathy to Italians Is Wired by King Edward

LONDON—King Edward was greatly affected by the news of the calamity that had befallen Italy, and wired his sincere condolence to the King. The London newspapers publish editorials earnestly appealing to the British public for a prompt and generous response to the lord mayor's call for funds to help a friendly nation in time of need.

PHILADELPHIA TO GIVE AID.

PHILADELPHIA—Mayor Reyburn issued a call for a meeting of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee to consider plans for sending relief to the Italian earthquake sufferers. A meeting of the Italian Federation has also been called by C. C. A. Baldi at which time money will be raised for the sufferers.

TAMMANY HALL CONTRIBUTES.

NEW YORK—The Tammany Hall organization has subscribed \$2500 for the relief of the stricken people in Italy. Announcement was made that there will be a special concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, Jan. 10, for the earthquake sufferers, for which all the Italian singers have offered their services.

American Red Cross Sends Out Telegraphic Request

WASHINGTON—The American National Red Cross has sent out telegraphic requests to all of its branches for relief funds to be applied to the sufferers from the earthquake in southern Italy. The Italian Red Cross Society being so fully organized, it will not be necessary for the American society to do more than to send money contributions, which will be done as promptly as possible.

The Red Cross Society also requested the state department to extend to the American ambassador expressions of sympathy from the American society to the Italian Red Cross, and to inquire to what extent relief measures will be necessary. There are no American naval vessels near southern Italy. The Scorpion, a converted yacht, which is at Constantinople, is nearer the scene of the disaster than any other American naval vessel.

It is not thought desirable to send clothing supplies now, but that relief should be in the form of money contributions, which can be remitted promptly. Remittances may be made either through the branches of the society or directly to "The American Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

Italy's Envoy Thanks Bay State for Prompt Offer

Governor Guild received this morning the following telegram from Ambassador Mayor des Planches, the Italian representative in this country:

"New York, Dec. 30, 1908. His Excellency Curtis Guild, Jr., Governor of Massachusetts. I thank you heartily for your generous humanitarian initiative which Italy will greatly appreciate. The use of the word 'initiative' in the above telegram seems to indicate that Massachusetts was the first to tender aid to the stricken country."

U. S. Ambassador Reports.

WASHINGTON—Ambassador Griscom cabled the state department from Rome the following:

"Reports of a terrible earthquake disaster. Messina said to be entirely destroyed. Unofficial estimates place the mortality as high as 50,000. The latest news indicates that fire everywhere is adding to the disaster."

RUSH AID TO VICTIMS OF QUAKE

(Continued From Page One.)

The refugees are thickly scattered for leagues in every direction. The food supplies in many places have been completely destroyed and it will be several days before relief can reach some of these points.

The naval commander at Messina has warned the captains of all vessels, including the warships of various countries, to exercise every possible precaution in the strait of Messina, which was twisted out of shape by the shock. It is not known whether any large ships have been able to pass through the strait.

Great stretches of the Sicilian and Calabrian shores are gradually sinking into the sea, according to the naval commander. It is to this fact that he attributes the engulfing of Reggio.

Fires are still raging in many of the ruined towns, according to the advice received by the ministry of marine. In Messina the fires were got under control last evening.

The rigid enforcement of martial law has brought a semblance of order out of utter chaos in Messina, but in the outlying districts complete lawlessness reigns.

The bullets of the soldiers have failed to awe the looters, and in many places they continue to prey upon helpless survivors.

Ambassador Griscom has offered the assistance of the American Red Cross Society to the Italian government. The offer was warmly received and an official communication of the needs will be made as soon as possible. Similar offers have come from all other countries.

Consul Cheney and Wife Dead, Says Despatch

WASHINGTON—This despatch was received at the state department from Consul W. H. Gale at Malta:

"Consul Cheney and wife both dead. Bodies not yet recovered."

A Great Wall of Water Rolled in Upon Reggio

CATANZARO—A captain of carabinieri who arrived here today from Reggio, says that the sea now covers the

city. Not a building was left standing. He says:

"The town was not swallowed up by the earth, as at first reported, but the sea in a mighty wall of water rolled in and engulfed it. I don't think more than a few hundred escaped out of the entire population. I doubt if any one escaped in the lower part of the town, which is under the deepest water. The water receded from some of the higher points of the city. The lower part of the town is rapidly settling and it was anticipated when I left that it would drop into the sea."

The appeal sent out by the Massachusetts branch of the National Red Cross Society is as follows:

"To the Citizens of Massachusetts: A great calamity has happened to Sicily and the southern part of Italy. Money is urgently needed. Please send your contributions at once to Gardner M. Lane, 50 State Street, Boston, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross Society."

"KATHERINE P. LORING, Secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross Society."

Three Hotels Destroyed and Americans Perish

ROME—There were 150 guests at the hotel Trinacria in Messina, which was destroyed. All of them perished. The minister of the interior has received a telegram from Messina stating that the bodies of 70 English and American travelers and 30 Germans were buried in the ruins of the hotel Trinacria, Victoria and Bellevue.

MARYLAND RED-CROSS AT WORK.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Maryland branch of the American National Red Cross has opened a subscription list for the benefit of the sufferers of the earthquake in southern Italy and Sicily.

New Hampshire Governor Issues Call for Funds

CONCORD, N. H.—Governor Floyd issued the following proclamation:

"To the People of New Hampshire—The appalling magnitude of the Italian earthquake calamity makes necessary an insistent call on the civilized world for aid. New Hampshire's response will be generous, as always. Let it also be prompt. Let our towns and cities, schools and fraternal organizations take up the matter at once and forward contributions to William F. Thayer, treasurer for New Hampshire of the Red Cross Society, at Concord."

(Signed) "CHARLES M. FLOYD, Governor."

Fund Touches Forty-five Hundred Dollars at Noon

Lee, Higginson & Co., the State street bankers, who have been designated as bankers for the Italian relief fund to be subscribed by the people of Massachusetts for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in Italy, headed the subscription list with a donation of \$3000, and up to noon today \$1500 in addition had been received in small amounts.

A fund for the Massachusetts division of the Red Cross also is being handled by this firm, but this subscription has not assumed large proportions as yet. Several small sums have been received. The money raised for this fund will be devoted to the use of the Red Cross.

Lozier

Stock Car Invincible on Road and Track

In the 200-MILE ROAD RACE at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, the 45 H. P. LOZIER STOCK CAR (No. 17), driven by Ralph Mulford, WON THE SOLID SILVER TROPHY offered by the Philadelphia North American for the FASTEST LAP in the race, doing the 8-MILE LAP IN 8 MINUTES 32 SECONDS. This 8-mile course was over the winding roads of Fairmount Park, with 21 turns, and the numerous hills and undulations of regular park roads.

There were 16 starters, and in addition to MAKING THE FASTEST LAP THE LOZIER CAR FINISHED IN THIRD PLACE.

We believe the LOZIER car to be the only car in the race which had previously seen hard service in the hands of a private owner. This LOZIER 4-CYLINDER STOCK CAR is the property of Mr. Herman Brille, and was purchased by him from our regular stock last May, and on the morning of the race his Speedometer registered 5900 miles, the car having made this mileage touring in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont.

THE WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF THIS LOZIER STOCK CAR IN A SPECIAL MANNER EMPHASIZES OUR OBTAINED STATEMENT—THAT LOZIER CARS IN ALL RACES ARE STOCK CARS.

We wish again to emphasize the further statement that WE HAVE NEVER BUILT A RACING CAR.

In every event in which LOZIER cars have competed since we began racing, REGULAR STOCK CARS have been used, and any LOZIER model which we sell to our customers is capable of duplicating the performance of any car which we enter in a race.

TOURING CARS, RUNABOUTS AND LIMOUSINES—FOUR CYLINDERS AND SIX—\$5000 TO \$7000.

WE ARE NOW DELIVERING 1909 MODELS

H. C. & C. D. CASTLE, Inc.
New England Agents
893 Boylston Street

MANILA PLEASED BY TAFT'S CHOICE

The Selection of Beekman Winthrop as Assistant Secretary of State Is Popular in the Philippines.

MANILA—The selection of Beekman Winthrop for assistant secretary of state under President Taft will please a large coterie here of personal friends of that young official, whose public service in the islands is well remembered.

Shortly after being graduated from the Harvard law school Winthrop came to the Philippines, having been assured by the war department that his only hope of securing a position in the insular government service was to take the examinations. He became a clerk in the executive bureau, and owing to the exigencies of the service was placed in the position of assistant executive secretary.

During the absence of the executive secretary Winthrop filled the position for some months, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On his return, after a few years service in the islands, to marry, it was rumored that he was to be made a member of the U. S. Philippine commission, the governing body of the islands. The position which he did receive, however, was that of judge of the court of first instance, which he filled acceptably until appointed governor of Porto Rico, May, 1904.

He was supposed to be Secretary Taft's choice for provisional governor of Cuba, but that position was given to Law-expert Macgon of the war department, and Governor Winthrop was recalled to Washington to take the position of assistant secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Winthrop Accepts.

WASHINGTON—Beekman Winthrop of New York, present assistant secretary of the treasury, announces that he has accepted the post of first assistant secretary of state offered him by President elect Taft. He will replace Assistant Secretary Bacon.

NORTHWEST SEEKS REMOVAL OF THE TARIFF ON COAL

Spokane Commercial Bodies Invited to Send Delegation to Washington to Plead Their Cause.

SUPPLY IN CANADA

SPOKANE, Wash.—Commercial organizations throughout the Northwest will be invited to join the Chamber of Commerce and the 150,000 club of Spokane in a memorial to the tariff revision committee and the Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah delegations in Congress asking for the removal of tariff on coal. This means that a short ton would be 50 cents cheaper than at present, thus saving thousands of dollars a year to manufacturing concerns, steam plants, office and hotel buildings in districts depending upon the mines in British Columbia for their fuel supply.

Mine Supply Deficient.

Mayor C. Herbert Moore said that the mines in Washington and elsewhere in the Northwest owned by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads do not produce much more than enough to supply their own needs, adding:

"Accordingly, for domestic and manufacturing purposes we get our supply from Wyoming and British Columbia. British Columbia is near to us and the growth and development of its coal mines would tend to our commercial development and would build a new mining section in which we would share the profits."

"I refer to the mines near Fernie, B. C., and elsewhere to the north of Montana and Idaho."

"I understand that the tariff revision committee is now considering this problem, and that if the reduced tariff is adopted it will be in the nature of a reciprocal measure with Canada. Ontario gets most of its coal from Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Canadian duty is about the same as ours. In New England much of the coal comes from New Brunswick. It seems to me the change would work to the benefit of both sections."

WESTERN WOMEN — RUN CREAMERIES

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—On the Rudkin ranch, two miles from the city, the most up-to-date creameries in the state have been built.

Some time ago Mrs. Frank H. Rudkin, wife of Judge Rudkin of the state supreme bench, decided that North Yakima ought to have clean, pure milk, and that she would supply it. The erection of a new \$12,000 creamery of concrete is the result.

Mrs. Carmichael of Yakima City has for several years successfully run a creamery, and her butter finds its way not only to nearby markets but to the Sound.

NO MAN'S LAND STRIP.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—By a decision of the circuit court a strip of land 12 miles long and two miles wide, adjoining Fort Smith, becomes "No Man's Land."

LONDON'S TRAFFIC STOPS TO PERMIT ROYALTY TO PASS

Police Are Always Able to Distinguish the Carriages From Others by Certain Well-Established Clues.

HORSES ARE BIGGER

Visitors to London are sometimes temporarily astonished by a sudden stoppage of the traffic. Looking for the cause of it they see that the police on point duty have "held up" all vehicles for apparently no reason whatever.

Presently a closed carriage drives swiftly by; the police salute, lower their arms and then wave the traffic on again. Some member of the royal family was in the closed carriage.

Spectators of this scene often wonder how the police are able to distinguish a royal carriage from a number of others. The police are always furnished with three or four clues to the ownership of the royal carriages. The carriages themselves are usually slightly larger than those generally in use, and the horses are larger in proportion.

The difference in size between the royal horses and those of other people is plainly apparent to any close observer. Says Tit Bits:

At one time the royal carriage horses could always be distinguished by the red bands on the fronts of their bridles, but harness of this description is not now used exclusively by royalty.

The police, however, can tell from the livery of the coachman and footman that they are in the service of the royal family. There are no bright metal buttons on the coats; the buttons are covered with cloth matching that of the coat.

There is also a slight difference between the royal cockade and that of a private individual.

EX-PRESIDENT ON "HALF PAY" AS ADVISER IS ENGLISH PLAN

London Spectator Urges the Waste of Talent When First Citizen Becomes of Common Herd as Argument for Pension System.

A British view of the ex-president question is given in the Spectator, which thinks that an ex-President of the United States should be retired on an annuity sufficient to maintain him in the dignity to which he has been accustomed. It mentions a seat in the Senate and a pension of "at least £5000 a year."

It urges the difficulty, or impracticability attending the sinking in the common herd of a man who has once held the reins of supreme power. "The younger Pitt, when it seemed possible that he might go out of office, proposed to return to the bar and attempt to practise. But if he had done this, he would not have occupied the position of an ordinary junior. The bench and bar would have been more than complacent toward a man who had been prime minister, and a man at any moment return to power—a man who had such vast potential capacity for patronage. You cannot wholly dethrone those who have been once enthroned; a king in exile remains very different from the average citizen."

"This truism has led most countries to make provision for the retirement of their chief citizens by means of pensions. It is felt by most people that for a great public servant to be left to struggle among the crowd, handicapped in the race for success by the years he has given to the service of the state, is unworthy of the dignity of the nation. In America it is otherwise. The system inaugurated for a very simple society continues in the most complex of modern communities. The President, however high may have been his services, becomes at the end of his term an ordinary citizen, unremembered and undistinguished."

"Grant joined a Wall street firm of stockbrokers; Cleveland became a consulting attorney to a business house; Harrison went back to practise at the bar; Mr. Roosevelt is to become a member of the staff of the Outlook—not editor, but editorial adviser and contributor."

"We have no wish to suggest," the article continues, "that journalism is not a most useful profession and the Outlook a most capable and high-minded paper. It has an honorable reputation for sobriety and good sense, and with Mr. Roosevelt on its staff should be a great force in American public life. But we cannot feel reconciled to the system under which a President is merged in the publicist. Our first objection is very general—that the necessity to seek a means of livelihood may work very hard in some cases."

"Mr. Roosevelt is a man of limitless versatility, and could have made his liv-

MAGOON MAKES RETURN TO CUBA

HAVANA—Governor Magoon has personally paid to the Cuban treasurer \$6234, alleged at the time of the Cuban post-office shortage to have been found on the person of C. W. F. Neely, postmaster of Cuba during the first American intervention, at the time of his arrest.

The new Cuban Senate met and organized its committees.

ENGLISH WORKMEN ARE COLLEGE BRED BY EXTRA EFFORTS

Institution at St. Pancras Enables Wage Earners to Climb the Ladder of Learning.

RESULTS OF STUDY

Tailors who know Latin, bricklayers who understand geology, carpenters well acquainted with modern history and mathematics, are no rarities at the Workingmen's College at Crowndale road, St. Pancras.

It is the college where Ruskin taught an art class, and with which Charles Kingsley and Thomas Hughes were intimately connected. Twelve hundred working men are studying not merely shorthand and bookkeeping, but the classics and advanced mathematics.

Mr. Duchesne, the superintendent, gave details of some of the students, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. "We have a carpenter," he said, "who, engaged at his bench in the day, one of the finest field geologists it is possible to discover. We have a working compositor who has taken up Latin, Greek and Italian. He has got on so well that he has now started reading Dante in the original."

"We have a tailor who is studying the higher mathematics, and a green grocer who is taking Greek and Latin, so that he may read authors in the original. There is a warehouseman of 40 who is studying French and literature. All these men, and many others, are working at their trade all day, many of them for long hours, and studying here certain evenings each week. Not content with this, many of them ask for home work."

The last report shows that the college had among its students 23 porters, etc.; 38 warehousemen, etc.; nine shop assistants, 50 builders' workmen, 31 printers and 34 metal workers.

AMERICAN SALON PLAN IS GAINING

National Academy of Design Proposes Arts and Crafts Center With Single Annual Exhibition.

NEW YORK—Encouragement for the proposed American salon has come with the success attending the current exhibition of the National Academy of Design in connection with the show of plastic art, arranged through the co-operation of the National Sculpture Society. It is said that wealthy men are taking such an interest in this cherished plan of the academy that it may be only a few months before it takes form.

Every exhibition in recent years has accentuated the need of greater facilities for displaying the work of artists in this city. Henry W. Watrous, secretary of the academy, said that at present there was nothing that could be announced with regard to the means which would be taken to amplify the scope of the organization. He added:

"If the requisite financial support can be obtained, it is intended to have a salon which shall include all the arts. The name, 'The National Academy of Design,' comprehends more than painting. Paintings, water colors, sculptures, textiles, ceramics, metal work—all that goes with the arts and crafts—would have places. Perhaps 12 or 15 departments would be necessary. There would, in that event, be only one great exhibition in the year instead of the winter and spring exhibitions of the academy."

"To carry out such a plan would require much room and money, yet we believe that in time the enterprise can be established. The academy's funds would have to be augmented to carry out the idea on a large scale."

BOARD FOR RELIEF ORGANIZES STATE AID FOR ITALIANS

Governor Guild, As Chairman, Pleads for Quick Giving for Those Affected by Earthquake.

EXECUTIVES NAMED

(Continued From Page One.)

so ably handled the work of relief for the city of Chelsea, but the Governor-elect had no suggestions to offer. He said the experience at Chelsea showed that this is the proper way to carry on relief work, but said this situation is vastly different in that it is money that is needed instead of food and clothing. He hoped that no one would feel debarred from giving because of limited means for the poor man's quarter or half dollar will be welcome and it is sorely needed.

Governor Guild said the work had been delayed 24 hours because of the absence of the Italian ambassador from the country, and a resultant inability to learn to whom the money should be paid, but there need be no fear that the money will not go into responsible hands.

He again called the attention of the public to the fact that the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. at 44 State street, Boston, is acting as treasurer of the relief fund, and asked that all money contributions be forwarded immediately to that address, in order that they may be added to the call of the chair, and the executive committee went into session.

The relief committee appointed by Governor Guild comprises: Hon. Eben S. Draper, Hon. George A. Hibbard, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, James J. Storrow, Bernard J. Rockwell, Lloyd E. Chamberlain, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Most Rev. William H. O'Connell, Rev. John W. Hamilton, Dr. George A. Gordon, Harry A. Garfield, Rev. George Harris, Rev. Thomas Murphy, Rev. F. W. Hamilton, Arthur A. Noyes, Rev. Thomas Gasson, Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. W. Murray Crane, Hon. William L. Douglas, Hon. John L. Bates, Wallace L. Pierce, Andrew G. Webster, Frank A. Noyes, N. L. Amster, A. Shuman, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, John G. Wright, Charles A. Pastene, Edward J. Milton, John W. Weeks, Henry L. Higginson, Frank G. Webster, Elwyn G. Preston, Lehman Pickert, Arthur F. Estabrook, Geoffrey B. Lehy, Edmund Billings, Charles W. Parker, Gen. William A. Bancroft, Jerome Jones, Charles A. Stone, Col. A. M. Chadwick, Samuel Bowles, Hon. Frank Leveroni, Prof. Gaetano Lanza, Mayor James Logan, Theophilus Parsons, Rev. Paola Novati, Rev. Ubaldo Pandolfi, George S. Motley and William R. Thayer.

NEW YORK ITALIANS CONTRIBUTE.

NEW YORK—The Italian consul-general, Italian chamber of commerce and Italian Red Cross have taken charge of the relief work. Several New York newspapers have started funds, and contributions are pouring in from all sources. The Italian chamber of commerce is considering the abandonment of its annual banquet and the appropriating to the relief fund the \$5000 that would be expended on that occasion.

Little Italy's poorest residents have contributed from their scanty hoards, and \$25,000 is said to have been raised.

FAILURE OF ITALY'S OLIVE CROP SENDS OIL PRICES SOARING

Boston Importers Find Themselves Pinched and Forced to Raise Market Rates Almost to Point of Luxuries.

LOSE "FAT" YEAR

Olive oil after the first of the year will be an expensive luxury. Boston importers, compelled by the disastrous failure of the Italian olive crop, have announced that an advance in the price of almost all brands will go into effect at that time. While the local dealers saw the coming scarcity far enough ahead to provide themselves, they are still more or less at the mercy of Italian exporters. The usual arrangement is to bring the oil into this country by contract lots, but such contracts the Italian dealers now refuse to take.

This year's olive crop in Italy is estimated to be only 22 per cent of an average yield. The reasons assigned for this scarcity are numerous. There are usually alternate "lean" and "fat" years in the olive industry.

While the present year, in the rotation of the yield, should have been "fat," it was not, so the shortage has become acute. Under normal conditions the supply in a good year is greater than the demand, and the surplus is saved to feed the market during the lean year. But last year's scarcity used up all the surplus left from the year before, and there is no reserve on which to draw for the present year.

It is estimated by one of the leading Italian importers of the city that in consequence of the shortage the average advance of the price will be shortly between 55 and 60 per cent. The same dealer claims that American wholesalers will get no advantage from this rise, on account of the corresponding increase at all stages of production.

BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE PUT "ON HONOR" BY COMMANDER

Commandant Smith-Dorrien at Aldershot Abolishes the Pickets, Saying English Private is a Gentleman and Need Not be Watched—Confidence Justified.

LONDON—Military pickets at Aldershot have been abolished by General Smith-Dorrien, who is revolutionizing the British army and is converting the British soldier from a red tape bound and automaton-like creature into a free, responsible, honorable man. He is doing all this quietly and by the simple process of regarding the soldier as a man and placing implicit trust in his honor.

General Smith-Dorrien has no fewer than 29,000 men under his command. The general has had a most distinguished career in Egypt, the Sudan, India and South Africa, and in all these places he has been considerable active service.

He is one of the ablest and most efficient officers in the army, and was appointed to the important command at Aldershot—one of the most coveted posts in the home service—over the heads of his seniors.

The general courteously received a correspondent at government house, Farnborough, and explained his views on the modern British soldier.

"Hitherto," said the general, "the British soldier has been treated somewhat like a baby. He has been dry nursed. I am now trying to bring about a change, and I think I shall succeed."

"As a matter of fact, the British soldier is a gentleman by instinct. He is a different man today from what he used to be. He is absolutely sober. He is more intelligent and better educated. He represents the keenest type of man in the kingdom. His one idea is to keep fit and well. You have only to let him know that he is on his honor and he will play up for you."

"That has always been my experience. Whenever I have trusted the soldier, whenever I have placed him on his honor, I have had an absolutely gentlemanly response."

"For example, during this year's general maneuvers, which lasted 10 days, I removed all restrictions in regard to visiting public houses. The men were free to go where they liked."

"What was the result? There was less than half the normal amount of trouble, and there were only two cases of drunkenness during the whole period of the maneuvers. And there were 20,000 troops engaged!"

ENGLISH DUCHESS OWNS RARE GEMS

LONDON—As becomes the most beautiful woman of her rank and the wife of the richest peer in England, the young Duchess of Westminster has some of the most magnificent gems in the world. At times she wears the Neskia diamond, which, cut in a triangle the size of a florin, is mounted in the shape of a brooch.

Among her choicest treasures is a marvelous pliable diamond ribbon forming a true lovers' knot. The under side of the ribbon is of rubies and it terminates with diamond tassels picked out with rubies.

Not long after her marriage she had a great number of old historic rubies belonging to the Grosvenor family set in a tiara.

HIGHLY FINISHED LINE OF ROADWAYS FOR NEW JERSEY

Citizens and Governor Are at Work on Details of System Connecting County Towns Along the Coast.

MUCH IS NOW DONE

ATLANTIC CITY—An "Appian Way" along the coast line of New Jersey and connecting the interior with the shore is the aim of a committee of prominent citizens working in conjunction with Governor Fort.

The intention is for the state to take over a line of highways running through the various counties, to be called the "ocean boulevard," and also to establish by the state a highly finished connecting system of highways, such as the old Romans had in Europe, stretching from one county seat to another.

From Atlantic Highlands, the extreme northern section of the route, to Cape May, the extreme southern section, is about 127 miles. Most of this route is already improved. Comparatively little remains to be done; in fact less than 25 miles. All the county towns can be connected by 745 miles of roads—of which distance only 169 miles are at this time unimproved.

Sweeping the base of the gravel hills at Atlantic Highlands, the ocean boulevard will pass through the Rumson Neck district and meet the coast at Seabright. From Long Branch the road will run within a stone's throw of the ocean through Elberon, Deal Beach and Oceanhurst into Asbury Park.

A circuit is made at Ocean Grove, the road again meeting the coast at Bradley Beach. It then continues south through Avon, across Shark river into Belmar and from there to Sea Girt, where another circuit is made in order to avoid the state military shooting ranges, extending through Como and Spring Lake.

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TACKLE ARRIVES TO RAISE YANKEE

NEW BEDFORD—Carloads of ponderous machinery are arriving here for use in the attempt to float the United States cruiser Yankee, sunk in the outer harbor of this port. Five pontoons are here to be loaded on the lighter Seabury, and other machinery which has arrived, which includes tons of piping connections and two miles of great chain cables. The compressed air plant used in salving steamers Bavarian, Scottish King and Mt. Temple in Canadian waters has arrived.

A fleet of seven vessels has been assembled by the John Arbuckle wreckers, including the John Pontiac, the naval collier Lebanon, the lighter Seabury, the tug John Harlin, the lighters Rosa Lee and Lottie and a schooner. It is anticipated that everything will be in readiness for the work on the Yankee by the end of the week.

HUGHES ADDING TO CIVIL SERVICE

ALBANY—Governor Hughes has approved the resolution adopted by the state civil service commission, revising the classification of positions in the state and county service. The resolution increases the positions in the competitive class by 300, and adds two places to the exempt class, an additional attorney in the office of the forest, fish and game commission and a field deputy in the office of the state superintendent of elections, both of which were provided for at the last session of the Legislature.

PULP PLENTY AT MILLS.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me.—The mills of the International Paper Company in this town and at Rumford will not be affected by the unusual low water conditions, it was stated by an official of the company.

PULLMAN CAR PORTER'S PAY

Wages of Small Army of Employees Reaches Over Million and Half a Year—Credit System Maintained.

The Pullman Company has 4500 porters, whose wages aggregate between \$1,700,000 and \$1,800,000 a year. Porters on standard sleeping cars generally receive \$25 per month, and those on tourist cars \$35. Even more is paid, in some cases, to "porters in charge."

Tourist car porters have more heavy work to do, less agreeable environment, and fewer fat fees. Usually the porters must provide their own food. The company serves them meals at 25 cents each.

A credit mark system is maintained. Porters who attain the 100 per cent mark receive an extra month's pay. Last year \$183,000 was paid out in this way. This year the amount will be \$250,000. Old porters are carried on the payrolls at \$12.50 to \$15 per month by a pension arrangement adopted two years ago. These disbursements amounted to \$25,000 last year. A few conductors were included.

The Pullman Company has 3500 car cleaners in service at \$1.50 per day for men and 90 cents to \$1 per day for women. Cars are cleaned at the end of every run. A comparatively new official position is that of superintendent of fumigation. Cars are fumigated at least once a month, and in some places the process is repeated several times each month. It costs \$1.25 to \$1.50 to fumigate a car.

Every new car turned out of a Pullman plant in the past 18 months has been an all-steel car, as that term is generally understood at present.

The standard length has increased from 65 to 68 feet and finally to 72½ feet. Labor constitutes 66 2-3 per cent of the cost of building a Pullman car, and 70 to 75 per cent of repairing it. The company can build 50 to 60 cars a month.

JAPANESE COLONY TO FARM FERTILE CANADIAN PRAIRIE

Graduate of Imperial University of Tokio Starts Agricultural Community of Fellow-Countrymen.

SETTLERS PLEDGED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An experiment in Japanese colonization is being made near Strathmore, Alberta. Mr. Nagatani of Kioto, a graduate of the Imperial University of Tokio, who is at the head of this enterprise, has spent some years in this country making a study of Canadian life and institutions.

As a result of his study and observation he has been led to devote himself to the work of establishing a Japanese farming community on the prairies of the Canadian Northwest. To fit himself therefor he took a two years' course in the Ontario Agricultural College, taking up practical farming.

After looking over the ground he returned to Japan for financial assistance, and succeeded in forming a joint stock company with a capital of \$500,000. He has already a number of settlers located and 1000 acres under cultivation. Each intending settler is required to hold not less than \$1000 of the company's stock, and in return the company agrees to furnish him three years' employment and to supply him with necessary seed.

The settlers are also required to sign a contract that they will engage in no work other than farming, and in the event of their refusal to comply with this rule they are to be returned to Japan.

If they are found willing to live up to the company's conditions their families are brought out and houses are built for them. The founder of the colony regards it as an assured success, although immigration difficulties render rapid expansion impossible.

COTTON MILLS BEGIN WEAVING.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Weaving of cloth has been started at the plant of the Lois Cotton Mills at Douglasville. The factory has been busy over a month, filling looms preparatory to weaving and adjusting machinery. Fifty looms will be started weekly until all of the 500 are running.

*Crane's
Calling
Cards*

THE stock used in Crane's Calling Cards is so free from any blemish or fault and so perfect in the finished surface that it takes the impression from the engraved plate more beautifully than any other card stock. This is why it is so popular with the best stationers, and with their best customers. Crane's Calling Cards are obtainable at all stores where good stationery is sold.

Eaton, Crane & Pike Company

PROHIBITION WAVE SWEEPS OVER HALF OF THE SOUTHLAND

Vast Territory Is Absolutely "Dry"—State-Wide Legislation Actively Pushed in Many Commonwealths.

CITIES HOLDING OUT

WASHINGTON—A wave of prohibition has swept with such remarkable effect over the South, and sentiment has so crystallized against the saloon, that the dawn of the New Year opens upon a vast stretch of territory absolutely bereft of liquors, while the area where anti-prohibitionists have triumphed may yet vote against the sale of intoxicants.

Reports reflecting accurately the present stage of the prohibition movement in the South show that more than half the South's territory is "dry," absolutely, and that in the remaining area listed as "wet" the sale of intoxicants is upon a restricted scale.

It is evident that the cities are the only remaining strongholds for the saloons.

Georgia now holds the center of the stage and for a year has been experimenting on what is strictly a "near prohibition law," in that it forbids the sale of liquors containing more than 4 per cent of alcohol.

Statewide prohibition laws become effective on Jan. 1 in North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, in each of which a majority of counties had heretofore prohibited the sale of liquor.

Tennessee prohibitionists assert that a statewide bill will pass the Legislature, which they expect to organize and control.

Kentucky, the second largest distilling state in the Union, with 119 counties, has but four in which the sale of liquor is not prohibited. Virginia presents a string of victories for the anti-saloon element, as prohibition now exists in 80 of the state's 100 counties.

In Texas, where more than half the counties have accepted prohibition, the voters soon will be called upon to vote upon a constitutional amendment for prohibition. In Arkansas two thirds of its area, or 75 counties, are "dry," and the question of statewide prohibition will be presented to the voters for decision. Florida is partly "dry," through local option, the sale of liquor being principally confined to the cities.

BIG FISH CATCH FROM ILLINOIS

PEORIA, Ill.—With the advent of cold weather the height of the fishing season of 1908-09 has passed on the Illinois river and over 9,000,000 pounds, or, to be exact, 4050 tons of fresh water fish have been contributed to the markets of the United States in the 15 weeks since Sept. 1. The figures have been compiled from actual shipments. They represent the entire production of the Illinois river from Henry to Grafton and include the shipments from every recognized fish market along the banks. Carp and buffalo weighing from three to twenty-five pounds make up this enormous amount, with the carp constituting fully two thirds of the shipments.

HENEY NOT GOING TO PITTSBURG

NEW YORK—Francis J. Heney, the special prosecutor and his wife are registered at the Holland House. After four or five days he will go back to the coast city to conduct the trial of Patrick Calhoun, the president of the United Railroads of San Francisco, accused of bribery.

"No, I am not going to Pittsburgh," was the way Mr. Heney parried a question. "I know nothing more about Pittsburgh than what I have read in the papers, and that has been precious little."

DIG UP ANCIENT ROMAN FORUM

LONDON—Excavations at the site of the Roman Corstium, just beyond modern Corbridge, show that a large civil town existed there.

The year's most important "finds" have been the first four courses of a massive building 240 feet in length, which has the appearance of being the forum or market place.

Side walls indicate that it was divided into shops, and the building appears to be the best preserved and largest found in Roman Britain with the exception of the baths at Bath.

CHINA DESIRES AMERICAN ALLY

WASHINGTON—To secure a treaty of alliance between China and the United States similar to that between Great Britain and Japan, is the real mission of Tang Shao Yi, special ambassador to the United States from China.

The state department is embarrassed by his persistence. He has also suggested a pact similar to the Root-Takahira pact with Japan, but has been told this was impracticable, as China can give no quid pro quo. He is now trying to work around the objections to his proposals.

ENGINEERS ARE SELECTED FOR PANAMA CANAL INQUIRY

Board Which Accompanies Judge Taft on Trip Will Submit Unbiased Report on Best Methods So Roosevelt Can Act Before Leaving Office.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has invited the following engineers to accompany President-elect Taft to Panama:

Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer reclamation service, Washington, D. C.; John R. Freeman, Providence, R. I.; Allen Hazen, New York city; Isham Randolph, Chicago; James Dix Schuyler, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frederick P. Stearns, Boston.

Of the six Messrs. Randolph and Stearns were members of the consulting board, consisting of American and foreign engineers, which reported on the type of canal in February, 1906. The majority of eight said a lock canal was not feasible. Messrs. Randolph and Stearns were included in the minority of five who favored a lock canal. President Roosevelt and Congress upheld the minority, and the canal is being built according to the plans they outlined.

All six of these men were chosen by the President upon the recommendation of Alfred Noble, who was the first man asked to undertake this commission. It is expected that the board will sail for Panama with Mr. Taft the latter part of next month, but it may be that they will go down to the Isthmus ahead of him and be there when he arrives.

Col. G. W. Goethals, chief engineer at the Panama canal, will welcome President-elect Taft and his party and escort them over the works.

The purpose of the President in sending this new board to the Isthmus is simply to secure a last disinterested judgment of the work he has directed

before he goes out of office. He has chosen the most competent experts he could find and is prepared to abide by their opinion. There has been a great deal of talk, very little of it, it is true, reaching higher than mere gossip, to the effect that the adoption of the lock level for the canal was a stupendous blunder. Every accident that has happened, serious or insignificant, has led to further assertions that the lock plan was wrong, and there has been a steady fire of accusations and argument from certain men who have either been always honestly in favor of the sea-level plan or were disgruntled for one reason or another.

It is, of course, possible that such an expert examination now will lead to the conclusion that the sea-level type is preferable.

The special board will have the benefit of the fullest assistance from the army engineers, and will have at its disposal all the material bearing on the engineering problem that has been accumulated since the beginning of American interest in the Isthmus. It will go over the whole ground, with particular study of the Gatun dam proposition, and it is expected it will be ready to deliver its verdict in ample time for the President to consider it and take any action he deems wise before March 4.

"There may be a lake beneath the site," said Secretary Wright, his eyes twinkling, "but if it is there it's pretty close to China—at least it's so far down

Chief Canal Engineer



COL. G. W. GOETHALS, U. S. A., Chief Engineer at the Panama canal, who will greet Taft and party.

that we haven't discovered enough evidence of its existence to cause us any worry. Capable engineers, in whom we all have the utmost confidence, have declared the foundation is amply sufficient to support the Gatun structure. That's all we're interested in."

[Frederick P. Stearns of Boston is one of the most prominent civil engineers in the East. He is a consulting engineer of the Metropolitan water and sewerage board of Massachusetts. In the latter capacity he has engineered the construction of various very important works, including the great dam at Clinton. He resides at 108 Cushing avenue, Dorchester.

TUDOR PLACE A STOREHOUSE OF WASHINGTON MEMENTOES

Mansion Filled With Heirlooms of Revolution Days and Was Visited by Patriots and Statesmen Famous in Country's Historical Annals.

WASHINGTON—Tudor place, the old home of Mrs. Beverly Kennon and her grandchildren, occupies an entire city block in Georgetown, five and one half acres, bounded by 32d street, 31st street, P street and Q street. Old residents of Washington sometimes say that the entire neighborhood was once known as Tudor place, and named in honor of the royal house of England. The Tudor place of today has on it the old house built a century ago by Thomas Peter.

Mrs. Beverly Kennon was born at Tudor place in January, 1815, and practically all her life has been passed there. She is in line of direct descent from Martha Washington. Martha Washington's first husband was John Parke Custis. When she married George Washington she had one son, also a John Custis, who is mentioned as aide-de-camp to Washington at one period during the revolution.

This young man married Eleanor Calvert, a descendant of the Lords Baltimore. From this marriage there were four children, one of whom was Martha Custis, who married Thomas Peter. It was Thomas Peter who built Tudor place and who was Mrs. Kennon's father. Her maiden name was Britannia Peter. She married Commodore Beverly Kennon of the navy.

Thomas Peter built Tudor place of good old-fashioned brick and covered it over with plaster. He made the halls wide, and placed great columns in a little semi-circular cluster on the south side. Folks nowadays would say the house is a "rambling" one; at any rate, it runs east and west, and is wider than three ordinary city houses. The plaster that covers the brick walls on the outside has hardened so that it looks to be sandstone, and it was laid on so well that it has "stayed put" during the storms of a century.

It is not surprising that the house is well built, and that it stands as a veritable monument of American memories, for all the skill of Dr. William Thornton was employed in its design and building. Dr. Thornton was the architect of the old capitol, the one that was burned, and he also designed the Octagon house in Washington.

"LANDLORDISM" DOOMED, HE SAYS

NEW YORK—Sir Horace Plunkett, former member of Parliament, at a dinner given in his honor at Delmonico's, predicted the speedy dying out of landlordism in Ireland. Landlordism's knell has been sounded, and the possibility of the present occupants of the soil becoming its owners has been brought about, he declared, as a consequence of the land purchase bill.

Sir Horace drew an interesting parallel between the conditions with which President Roosevelt's country life commission is grappling in this country and the problems which confront the Irish.

ALUMNI ELECTORATE FORMED.

NEW YORK—The New York University corporation has adopted a plan establishing an organization to be called alumni electorate, to which about 15,000 graduates are eligible to membership. The alumni association has long contended for this privilege.

MARINES ORDERED TO PEKIN.

MANILA—Lieutenant Littleton Walker of the marine corps has been ordered with a detail of marines from Cavite to reinforce the legation guards at Peking.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON—Massachusetts will be represented in the coming inaugural procession by 2500 state troops.

ROANOKE, Va.—Meager news received here of a mine explosion at Lick Branch says that 30 miners are entombed.

NEW YORK—Work will soon start on the new 20,000-ton battleship Florida to be built at the Brooklyn navy yard.

NEW YORK—Miss Maxine Elliot will open her new theater to the public for the first time tomorrow night.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Newberry says there is no present fund to assist discharged naval prisoners at Boston or elsewhere.

NEW YORK—A bond issue of \$20,000,000 has been authorized by the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company.

SAN FRANCISCO—Abraham Ruef, former political boss, has been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment on the charge of bribery.

TOLEDO, O.—The Pope Motor Car Company receivers will soon be discharged as the company, it is reported, can pay its debts in full.

NEW YORK—The Y. M. C. A. monthly "Association Men" reports the opening of 84 new buildings last year at a cost of \$10,000,000.

DOVER, Del.—A pear tree without a leaf, and laden with more than 1000 pears is one of the sights at Lebanon, four miles from here.

DEFIANCE, O.—A Chicago-Cincinnati Toledo canal is projected and a committee appointed to boom the enterprise and ask congressional aid.

SAN FRANCISCO—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, that if passed would drive the Japanese out of business and out of the schools.

TICONDEROGA, N. Y.—Lake Champlain is now three inches below any previous recorded level, and hard freezing makes stock watering a serious problem.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The stockholders of the U. S. Rubber Company here have voted to issue \$20,000,000 10 year bonds at the rate of 6 per cent.

NEW YORK—A movement is being agitated here by those interested in, and prominently identified with athletics, for the erection of a stadium in Central park.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—A petition signed by 20,000 union workmen in it is vicinity to pardon Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, has been sent to President Roosevelt.

NOGALES, Ariz.—A treaty has been

signed by the governor of the state of Sonora, Mexico, and the Yaqui Indians by which the long standing Indian troubles will be ended.

WASHINGTON—Capt. Edward B. Cassett, 13th Cavalry, U. S. A., a son of the late president of the Pennsylvania railroad, has resigned his commission, to take effect in March.

NEW YORK—The architects of the public library have selected George Gray Barnard, Frederick MacMonnies, Edward C. Potter and Paul W. Bartlett to execute the 12 pieces of statuary for the exterior of the new building.

NEW YORK—The Bronx Society of Arts will observe the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe on Jan. 19 at Poe Park and also in the auditorium of New York University.

NEW ENGLAND

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Groton yard of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company is being dismantled.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Groton yard of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company is being dismantled.

FITCHBURG—Two policemen have been suspended pending charges of ill-treatment of a prisoner.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Following the decree of the supreme court two trustees of the trolley lines have resigned from the directorate of the New Haven road.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University library is soon to receive a portrait and some rare documents concerning Edgar Allan Poe.

FOREIGN

LONDON—The whole of the United Kingdom is in the grip of a blizzard, which is particularly severe in Scotland and the north of Ireland.

MEXICO CITY—E. H. Harriman and some of his associates have just consummated a deal for the purchase of the Torres y Prieta railway.

BUENOS AYRES—Spencer F. Eddy, the American minister here, will sail for Hamburg Saturday.

BUENOS AYRES—Alban C. Snyder, American consul general here, has been transferred to Panama.

TEAR DOWN LANDMARK.

DOVER, N. H.—The Waldron house, which is being torn down to make room for the new Morrill blocks, is one of the landmarks of this city, it having been erected by Capt. Thomas Waldron 150 years ago.

In 1821 this estate was acquired by the Cocheo Mills, and later was purchased by the Morrill estate.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

Even Greater Bargains

Than were offered on Monday, may now be obtained, as WE MARK DOWN DAILY all small remaining lots from previously advertised items.

Ladies' and Misses' Gowns
and Tailor-Made Suits

Fur-Lined Coats

Pony Skin Coats

Marmot (Mink dyed) Coats

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

Cloth and Tourist Coats

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Silk Petticoats Net Waists

Pure Irish Linen Waists

(Plain and Hand Embroidered)

Lace, Silk, fine grades Lawn

and Cotton Crepe Waists

N. B.—Every article bears the Meyer Jonasson & Co. Label—a guarantee of Quality, Fit and Workmanship.

Average
1/2 Less
Than Regular
Prices

HUMBLE COPPER CENT APPEARS ON WESTERN COAST

Displaces Nickel as Smallest American Coin in Use in Pacific States—Exigencies of Business Demanded It.

FIRST USED IN EAST

WASHINGTON—The humble copper cent piece, the smallest of American coins, has at last completed its journey across the continent, and reached the Pacific coast. It took the penny a long time to make this journey. It started in New England and New York early in the last century, reaching the middle West about 1875, and now, nearly 40 years later, the Pacific coast.

The journey of the past 20 years has been facilitated by the department stores of the big western cities. The practice of offering goods for 99 cents, 87 cents, 49 cents, and other odd fractional parts of a dollar, necessitated the use of pennies in making change. The department stores of Chicago and St. Louis and other middle West cities took it up many years after it had been in full swing in the East, and those of the Pacific coast have now fallen into line.

Director Leach of the mint bureau says that not fewer than 100,000,000 pennies were distributed through the San Francisco subtreasury during the last fiscal year. To meet the demand he was compelled to have pennies coined at the San Francisco mint, something theretofore unheard of, for the smallest coin in circulation in the West until that time had been the nickel five cent piece.

The designs of the penny and nickel are about to be changed. The treasury department pronounces them out of date, and soon some sculptor of prominence will be invited to submit designs for the new coins. Should his models suit the artistic eyes of the judges, the faces of the young women so familiar to all users of these coins will soon disappear from view.

If Augustus St. Gaudens had lived a few months longer he would have completed the designs for the new nickels and pennies, and those designs would in all probability have been accepted by President Roosevelt, just as he accepted the St. Gaudens designs for the new gold pieces. St. Gaudens was working on the new nickel and penny designs when he was stricken, but had not gone far enough with the work to give those who came after him a definite idea of what he intended to create.

The old-fashioned Indian head design will probably not be used on the pennies. The penny now being coined dates back to 1864. The nickel is of a later date and by a different sculptor. The face on the nickel is not that of a young woman who afterward became a missionary in foreign lands. Says Director Leach on this point: "We exploded that story years ago, but every time we suggest the changing of the coin the friends of this woman missionary have opposed it. When we investigated we found that the missionary in question was not more than six years of age when the coin was first made, which was enough to determine that it was not her face that the sculptor used as a model."

CASTRO'S BROTHER'S FLIGHT.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao—Gen. Celestino Castro, a brother of the deposed dictator of Venezuela, has found the climate of this country injurious to his health and has crossed over to Colombia.

ABRUZZI PREPARES TO CONQUER PEAKS OF THE HIMALAYAS

Royal Explorer, With His Piedmontese Guides, Will Leave Italy for Asia About the End of March.

AVOIDS AVALANCHES

TURIN, Italy—The little town of Courmayeur in the valley of Aosta recently witnessed a conference whose subject was the far-off Himalayas; the Duke of the Abruzzi paid a visit to his trusty Piedmontese guides, of North Pole and Mt. Ruwenzori fame, whose home is the picturesque neighborhood of Courmayeur.

In the square of the little town stands the statue of Felix Olier, the duke's guide whose last resting place is deep in the Arctic ice, and not far out toward Mont Blanc is the little sawmill which Joseph Pettigax, the chief guide of the polar expedition, built for himself with the money earned in that enterprise. Ciprien Savoy, another guide, is burgo-master of Pres-Saint-Didier.

Both Pettigax and Savoy will be of the greatest assistance to the duke in his new undertaking, for the former took part in an expedition to the Himalayas some five years ago, while the latter has ascended them three times already, in 1903, 1906 and 1908, each time with Mr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman.

Between them the plans were laid and it is announced that the expedition will leave Italy for Nepal about the end of March so as to reach the starting point about two months later. The duke will attack several of the hitherto unclimbed peaks of the range. Besides the two guides there will be six carriers from the valley of Aosta. Savoy told the duke that May and June were the best suited for ascents, because of the comparative infrequency of avalanches. According to him the principal difficulties to be overcome in Nepal were not so much the rarity of the atmosphere as the poor quality of the roads.

The Workmans and Savoy reached an altitude of 24,000 feet but, in order to avoid violent exertion, they had to move with such extreme slowness that they never climbed more than 800 feet in a day.

WHO IS THE SIRE OF U. S. NAVY?

WASHINGTON—The question of precedence between John Paul Jones and Commodore John Barry, both heroes of the American navy, has come up at this late day. The point is, entitled to be designated as "the Father of the American Navy?" The controversy is making it a difficult task for the commission appointed for that purpose to pick out sites for their respective statues.

Each of the patriots is supported by admirers as the man who started the United States navy on the way to greatness. For each statue Congress appropriated \$50,000. The location of the effigies is regarded as important as the prominence accorded each of the heroes in the matter of location will be supposed to give some indication as to their respective merits.

SON SUCCEEDS FATHER.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—Attorney Henry Clifford Turner has succeeded his father, W. E. Turner, as superintendent of the Kiesel Fire Brick Company, one of the largest plants in New Hampshire.

Story of Dr. Wiley's Fight for Pure Food Laws

WASHINGTON—The referee board appointed by Secretary Wilson at the direction of President Roosevelt to consider the questions of benzoate of soda, saccharine, copper sulphate and sulphur in foods will decide the fate of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist.

If the board upholds Dr. Wiley's contention that these preservatives are harmful, the chief chemist will consider himself vindicated, but it is understood that if the board decides against him Dr. Wiley's resignation will be submitted at once.

Dr. Wiley takes the position that if the department of agriculture decides to enforce the law contrary to his professional belief his usefulness will be at an end.

It is stated that, regardless of whether or not he is upheld, Dr. Wiley will not retain his place after Taft is inaugurated.

The long contest for the compulsory retirement of Dr. Wiley, who is the real head and front of the constant struggle for the enforcement of the pure-food law, has become exciting.

Dr. Wiley has been maneuvered into a position where he appears to be in technical defiance to his superiors, including the President, and there is great excitement among those manufacturers of food supply who use sulphur, benzoate of soda and other preservatives in their products over the prospect of at least getting rid of the man who has made their course so difficult in recent years.

Dr. Wiley is an uncompromising fighter for what he believes to be right, and the difficulty he is in now comes from his refusal to sign a decision of the board of food and drug inspection, which was directly opposed to the results of his experiments with benzoate of soda.

The manufacturers who use benzoate of soda and sulphur as preservatives tried to force Dr. Wiley to give up the fight, and finally they attacked Secretary Wilson, who for a time stood by Dr. Wiley.

Then the manufacturers went to the President. They raised such a row that the President finally appointed a special

Head of National Bureau of Chemistry is Maneuvered Into Position of Technical Defiance of Superiors, But "Preservative Users" Find Him Not Alarmed.

board of review, composed of eminent chemists, which should act as a court of appeals for the review of the pure-food decisions of Dr. Wiley.

Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University, is the chairman of the board, and the other members are Professors Chittenden of Yale, Long of the University of Chicago, Taylor of the University of California and Herter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

Several cases were promptly appealed to this board and benzoate of soda was at the head of the list. The board has had this matter under consideration for several months and is nearly ready to hand down its decision. Dr. Wiley then had in course of preparation a bulletin descriptive of certain investigations which he had been conducting for some time regarding the use of benzoate of soda as a food preservative.

The food canners got wind of the new bulletin and raised a complaint, with the result that Secretary Wilson held up its publication. But some time ago, when Secretary Wilson was away from Washington, the bulletin was published from the department in the regular way. It raised a tremendous protest at once.

There are several manufacturers who have adopted Dr. Wiley's methods of putting up fruits and other food products without the use of preservatives. One of them got hold of this bulletin and used it as an advertisement. He scattered them all over the country as proof of his assertion that the United States government is against the use of benzoate of soda in food products.

The benzoate of soda men flocked to Washington in person and sent an ever-increasing pile of letters and telegrams of protest. The President was deluged with them. The matter came to a focus last Saturday, when the board of food

and drug inspection was directed to pacify the preservative users. The bulletin came out but signed only by Dr. Dunlap and Mr. McCabe. Dr. Wiley declined to put his name to it.

Now the benzoate of soda men are rallying again to the attack and pointing out with gleeful insistence that Dr. Wiley has been guilty of insubordination, that his course is in defiance of the secretary and the President, and that his tenure of office, in the ordinary course of events, cannot be for long.

The batteries of all the preservative users are in full action and aimed squarely at Dr. Wiley's head. But it is nothing new for Wiley, and he is not especially worried. He said today that he was not at all alarmed by the attacks of those who would like to see him deposed. He referred to the fact that for some years every manufacturer who adulterated his products sought through political influence to oust him.

"I regard this as an attack by certain unscrupulous manufacturers and organizations who are and have been bitterly opposed to my methods," he said. "I have many enemies among them, and I am proud that I have them. The fact that they are so bitterly against me is the best endorsement I could have that the methods of the bureau of chemistry are effective. I have never disobeyed orders from my superior officers, but I yield to no man the right to dictate my opinions."

Dr. Wiley is one of the few men in the government service not for the sake of the pay they get, but because of the work they can do. A year or so ago, when he was appearing before the house committee on appropriations, he was told there was a proposition pending to increase his salary from \$3500 a year to \$3000. He replied the place was worth the money, and that it would probably tend to increase the efficiency of the bureau to have the pay increased. But

for himself he didn't want it. He was a bachelor, and \$3500 was ample for all his needs. If his salary should be increased he would give away the extra \$1500 to some college. Ever since he has been in the bureau he has been fighting for pure food legislation and its enforcement. He used to send to fairs and expositions an exhibit of samples of adulterated foods in order to work up sentiment against food adulteration. His experiments with so-called "poison squads"—groups of volunteers who submitted to a carefully prescribed diet for long periods in order to permit him to observe the effects of different preservatives and substitutes—have never been equaled by anyone else.

Recently a complaint was sent to the President direct from sugar manufacturers in Louisiana, demanding the removal of Dr. Wiley. It was as follows:

NATIONAL MOLASSES REFINERS ASSN.

New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1908.
To the President, Washington, D. C.:
Sir—You chose a board of scientific experts and referred to it the question of wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of sulphur, benzoate of soda and saccharine in foods.

Pending a decision by the board Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States department of agriculture, has been doing all he could to drive such foods out of the market and declares that should the board decide against his pronouncements he will bring the matter to the courts.

This is nothing less than "pernicious activity" and, in our opinion, warrants his being removed from office. Respectfully submitted,

C. B. Moore, President Louisiana Sugar Planters Association;
J. C. Murray, President Sugar Exchange;

N. W. Taussig, President National Sugar Refiners Association.

Charges that Dr. Wiley will lose his official position on the 4th of March or shortly thereafter, have received considerable attention from federal officials who are in position to speak positively as to the facts.

CRITICISM OF HENRY O. TANNER

A writer in "Current Literature" exhibits a proper sense of the relation of Henry O. Tanner to art and to his native country. Paris all but forgets the color of this man's skin in appreciation of his genius, but in America recognition of Tanner's work has been somewhat retarded by the fact that he is a negro. After quoting from Booker T. Washington, "Tanner is proud of his race; he feels deeply that as the representative of his people he is on trial to establish their right to be taken seriously in the world of art," the writer referred to holds that while this classification of Tanner's work may be literally true it creates a false impression. Although his paintings exhibit that full-blooded sense of rhythm and color which gives a peculiar charm to the art productions of his race, Tanner's work is above all racial distinctions. He should no longer be classed as the foremost negro painter, but, rather, as one of the greatest artists whom America has produced. Judged by his achievements, it is as absurd to speak of Turner as a negro painter as it would be to speak of Whistler as a white painter.

It is pleasing to learn, however, that while our country treats this artist in a cavalier fashion, it buys his paintings. The French government has purchased two of his productions, "The Resurrection of Lazarus" and "Christ and the

Disciples at Emmaus," and has placed them in the Luxembourg Museum—an honor scarcely to be overestimated. But aside from these two his best known works are in collections in the United States. The Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh has one, the city of Philadelphia two, and the Chicago Art Institute still another. In addition to these, there are a number of small canvases in private collections.

It must, naturally, be interesting to Americans to learn what the French critics say of this man's work—for they treat him as a man in the broadest sense of that term, and not as one who is a different kind of a man from themselves—something that, with all of our accomplishments, we in America are not as yet able to do. Says one of his critics:

"The work is curious technically. We stand before a knowledge solid and sure of itself; the weighty strokes which, when seen from nearby, resemble a veneer of mahogany, evidently come from a flowing and unctuous brush. Through the thick paint there plays a soft light which models the outlines in chiaroscuro."

This for his execution. Another critic writes: "Mr. Tanner is a dreamer and a worker. He works diligently and with a good will, but he produces only two or three

canvases a year—"Because I paint laboriously," he has said with a charming modesty. I should rather say "scrupulously." He reflects long on a subject, until he is permeated with the spirit of it; he searches out its intimate poetry; at the same time carefully studying its psychological aspect; and even after the general effect has been established he returns to it again and again, tirelessly seeking to improve it."

This critic adds: "We have spoken of the religious inspiration which dominates the work of Tanner, and of the happily realistic tendency of his conceptions. That is to say, I find in his talent something of the genius of Rembrandt. This is seen in the manner of his composition and in his style of execution. The composition of his pictures is veiled, being indicated less by distinct and precise drawing than by the play of lights and shadows. His painting is harmonious, with a preference for somber tints, the general effect of his color schemes giving a greater luminousness to the light tones of the principal figures. In spite of this similarity to the Dutch painter, there is a strong personality in this American painter, whose works reveal a profound thoughtfulness, a penetrating psychology, and a nature truly poetic."

The man whose work elicits and de-

serves this praise was born in Pittsburgh, although his boyhood was spent in Philadelphia and he received his first lessons in painting in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In his earlier days his ambition was to become a marine painter, but he soon turned his talents to animal painting and this led him to his present subjects, for, wishing to paint animals with some human interest added, he selected Daniel in the lions' den. In 1891 he moved to Paris and entered the Julian Academy, which included on its teaching staff at that time Benjamin Constant and Paul Laurens. France appealed to the young man. "There is a breadth, a generosity, an absolute cosmopolitanism about her recognition of the fine arts," he says, "which bars no nationality, no race, no school or variation of artistic method. All she asks is that the art shall be true, in other words, that it shall set forth life." And his art has found favor in France, and a recognition for which he is grateful. In summing up his career, Booker T. Washington says: "He has had many obstacles to overcome, but by his patience he has surmounted them. Thousands of artists who congregate in Paris from all parts of the world never become famous, but until the end work on towards glory in obscurity. And the compatriots of Tanner are proud of his success." As we Americans all should be.

France Protests Alleged Slander

So indifferent, apparently, has France been heretofore to the strictures passed upon her because of the indecency and obscenity which characterize much of her literary output, that the outside world had fallen into the belief that she was callous to a sense of shame. This, however, if we are to judge by steps taken recently among literary men of high repute in Paris, has been a mistake. The French are really sensitive to the criticism that has been passed upon them in this particular. They are claiming, indeed, that the worst of the books published as "French" are in reality only the output of foreigners in Paris.

According to the "Journal des Debats" the effect of the work to be done for morality and public decency by the International Congress for the Suppression of Obscenity will either stamp out the evil entirely or else act as a useful advertisement for it. The "Journal des Debats" is pronounced in its denial of the charges which have been made against French writers and publishers. It says:

Whatever the eventual benefit or loss may be, it is to be hoped that the open denial of taking any part in the pernicious work, proclaimed by the representative of the Association of Men of Letters of France, may dissipate the almost universal misunderstanding in regard to our literature. It is a known fact that infamous libels upon literature and art are sold in foreign countries as French books, cards and pictures. Libellous publications written in coarse so-called "French" are introduced into the foreign markets as something spicy, risqué, piquant, or something "French." These venomous, shoddy products of masked authors and masked printers are not the products of France, but they pass for French products, and as people are

judged by their works, it is easy to guess what sort of a reputation we bear beyond our frontiers.

It cites the case of an American family who had lived in Paris some years, loved the country and approved of its institutions, but who frankly avowed that when they arrived in Paris they had expected to find a society of satyrs, and it adds:

Their conversion is what comes of letting a nation prove what it is. The foreigner who judges France by obscene publications—so-called "French"—takes us and will continue to take us for a nation of satyrs. How many are there who give us a chance to show that we are harmless? The majority believe our traducers, the publishers of immoral works, who, in the words of Lecomte, the representative of the Men of Letters in the International Congress against Pornography, "stain the beautiful and noble flag of France and use it as a mask for their impurity."

It is not denied that there are in France writers whose talent is too loosely curbed. On this point the Journal des Debats remarks:

We do not deny that our literature, whose theme is almost always emotional love, may have given the world reason to expect to find in us excessive freedom of manners. We do not deny that our realism may have contributed to strengthen the idea of a too broad latitude of action. But is France the only country where vice slips into social economy under the auspices of art or literature? Is France the only country where there are pessimists and libertines? Why is it that vice—the vice of the low-minded, the least spiritual, and the most animal—should be known as the vice of France? It is well that we are making an effort to prove that the immoral publications printed by

foreigners in France do not in any way represent our literature or our art.

It is, at all events, a distinct gain for decency and morality all the world over that France is in a resentful mood with regard to this matter. France, however, to convince right-minded people of her sincerity must not tolerate within her borders the production of literature, or the publication of any kind of matter, of which respectable Frenchmen are properly ashamed, and for which Frenchmen of character are now denying responsibility.

EUROPE STUDENT CLASS NUMEROUS

Europe has now 125 universities, with a total student body of 228,721. Next to Paris and Berlin come in point of attendance Buda-Pesth, 6551; Vienna, 6205; Moscow, 5860; Madrid, 5196; Naples, 4918; and St. Petersburg, 4652.

The cost of maintaining the nine universities of Prussia has increased from 1860 to 1906 from \$9,850,000 to \$40,080,000, or an increase of 313 per cent for regular expenses. In addition, new buildings and the like have cost a further \$24,020,000, Berlin alone requiring nearly \$7,500,000.

Berlin is fast becoming for Germany what Paris is for France, the overwhelming center of university life. In addition to its 8220 matriculated students, about 7000 others are permitted to attend lectures, making a total of only 1000 less than the reports claim for Paris.

In general, the universities in the large centers of population increasingly attract the greatest number of students in Germany. Munich now has 5943 full students, Leipzig 4341, Bonn 3209, while the smaller university towns report no corresponding growth, says the Independent.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET.
"The Third Degree."
COLONIAL.
"Paid in Full."
MAJESTIC.
"The Goddess of Reason."
PARK.
"Hook of Holland."
TREMONT.
"Follies of 1908."
CASTLE SQUARE.
"The Circus Girl."
GLOBE.
"The Great Question."
KEITH'S.
Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM.
Vaudeville.
BOSTON.
Vaudeville.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY.
Faneuil Hall, 8 p. m.—Concert by music department of city of Boston.
FRIDAY.
Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Public rehearsal of Boston Symphony Orchestra. Overture, "A Mighty Stronghold Is Our God." Nicolai; concerto for violin, Tchaikowsky (Mischa Elman, soloist); tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration," Richard Strauss.
SATURDAY.
Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Eleventh Symphony concert, with same program as public rehearsal.

MUSIC TEACHERS MEET IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Music teachers from all over the country are here attending the 30th annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association. Addresses were made by Dr. Charles W. Neelham, president of George Washington University, Leonard R. McWhood of Columbia University, Prof. George L. Raymond of George Washington University and Frederick Root of Chicago. The delegates will be received by the President at the White House today.

MONEY ORDER FORGERY CHARGED.

TRENTON, N. J.—Arthur Dillon of Pennington is held in \$1000 bail for a money order transaction that came to the attention of the federal authorities. He bought a \$4 order to pay a debt to Charles Jones, found he again needed the money, signed the order, according to the complaint, and got back the money. He was arraigned in a charge of forging a money order.

CONCERTS.

JORDAN HALL.
Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 6, at 3.
GABRILOWITZCH.
PIANO RECITAL.
Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. at Symphony Hall.
MASON & HAMILIN PIANO.
CHICKERING HALL.
Three Concerts of Chamber Music.
Thursday Evenings, Jan. 7, Feb. 4 and March 18.
Flonzaley Quartet.
Season Tickets, \$4.00, \$2.50 and \$1.50. on sale. Single Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Sale opens Monday, Jan. 4, at Symphony Hall.
STEINERT HALL.
LHEVINNE.
The Great Russian Pianist.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 5, at 3. Tickets are on sale at the Hall.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR PANAMA ZONE WILL BE PROPOSED

There is a Conflict in Authority, and Police Powers Are Divided Between Canal and Military Officers.

MAY CHANGE COURTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of Congress who departed from New York on the Panama steamer Alliance for the Panama canal zone hope to bring back with them succinct ideas concerning a permanent government for that possession of the United States. They will interview the officials of the Panama Republic and the officials of the military authorities and the purpose of ascertaining their views looking to the establishment of a permanent form of government at Panama by legislation in Congress.

Experience is said to have taught that the present form of government on the Isthmus is intolerable as a permanent institution. The police powers are so divided between the united civil and military authorities and between the authorities of the United States and the Panama Republic as to prove conclusively that if the United States is to defend and maintain the canal after its completion, as it must do, there must be a different arrangement.

In the last Congress Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York introduced a resolution in the House calling upon the President to inform Congress by virtue of what authority he administered the Panama government. It has been found upon examination that a part of the President's authority is contained in the original Spooner act creating the Panama Canal Zone, and the remainder has been contained in appropriation bills, all of which are imperfect in detail.

The present status of the Panama zone government amounts practically to that of a principality, the difference being that the President duly reports to Congress, either personally or through the canal officials, of the progress made. At the present time there are two political parties in the Panama Republic, both fairly evenly balanced. Up to this time the conservatives have succeeded in predominating at the national elections. On the other hand, it is said that under the present arrangement a point of order made in the United States Congress against a critical appropriation might seriously hamper the executive in the administration of canal affairs.

A conflict in authority among the three elements now exercising police powers in the canal zone is another source of probable trouble. All of these things are being considered with reference to the future, and it is intimated that when the canal is completed the United States government must be in a position to assert full and complete authority in the maintenance and defense of the canal, untrammelled by any of the many sources of trouble which would, under the present system of government in vogue there, threaten the stability of the administrative authority.

Another phase of the situation which the representatives will investigate is the courts. The zone courts are now established by executive authority, and from them there lies no appeal. Executions have taken place on sentences imposed by these courts and the only appeal left the defendants has been a plea for pardon to the President. It is now proposed that the Panama courts be attached to a southern judicial circuit, to which appeals may be taken for review, as is now done on the Pacific coast in the case of the Shanghai consular courts.

CONGRESSMEN OFF FOR PANAMA.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The interstate and foreign commerce committee of Congress, which arrived here en route for Panama, enjoyed a sight-seeing trip and after luncheon embarked for the Isthmus on the steamer Alliance.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Great Annual Clearance Sale Men's and Boys' Clothing

Men's Clothing

Men's and Youths' Light Weight Paddock and Regular Rain Coats, sizes 32 to 42. Formerly 28.00 to 38.00. Now 16.00 and 18.00.
Entire Line of Men's Winter Overcoats. Formerly 28.00 to 48.00. Now 18.00, 25.00, 30.00.
ENGLISH BURBERRY COATS. Formerly 45.00 and 48.00. Now 35.00.
MEN'S SPRING SUITS, sizes 34 to 42. Formerly 32.00 to 45.00. Now 18.00 to 30.00.
MEN'S TWO-PIECE SUITS, for summer wear, sizes 34 to 42. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00. Now 14.00 to 20.00.
YOUTHS' SPRING SUITS, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00. Now 10.00 to 18.00.
YOUTHS' WINTER SACK SUITS, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00. Now 14.00 to 18.00.

Boys' Clothing

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, sizes 8 to 16 years. Formerly 10.00 to 20.00. Now 5.00 to 15.00.
BOYS' WINTER REEFERS, sizes 3 to 16 years. Formerly 7.50 to 22.00. Now 3.00 to 15.00.
BOYS' KNICKERBOCKERS, sizes 7 to 16 years. Formerly 1.50 to 4.00. Now 75c to 2.00.
TOP COATS AND REEFERS (spring weight). Formerly 8.00 to 22.00. Now 2.50 to 8.00.
WASHABLE SAILOR AND RUSSIAN SUITS. Formerly 4.50 to 10.00. Now 1.00 to 5.00.
NORFOLK WASHABLE SUITS. Formerly 7.50 to 14.00. Now 3.00 to 7.00.
WASHABLE BLOUSES. Formerly 1.50 to 2.25. Now 1.00.
HATS AND CAPS. Formerly 1.00 to 2.00. Now 25c to 5.00.

202 TO 216 BOYLSTON STREET

BETTER METHODS OF IRRIGATION ARE NEEDED, SAYS TRUE

Director of Agriculture Experiment Stations Tells of Plans to Increase Water in Arid Regions.

CONSERVE SUPPLY

WASHINGTON—The recent report of the inland waterways commission states that between 85 and 95 per cent of the water supply of the United States is wasted. Dr. A. C. True, director of experiment, gives some very interesting facts regarding the water supply possible for irrigation purposes in our arid and semi-arid region, which, he said, "is so limited that if it could all be used for irrigation it would water only a small fraction of the total area of that region."

"There are about 13,000,000 acres of land under irrigation ditches in the United States," continued Dr. True, "and it is estimated that the water supply available for irrigation will allow that area to be extended to 50,000,000 acres. But if the present methods continue this area will have to be reduced 15,000,000 acres."

"Measurements made by the irrigation engineers of experiment stations and other experts show that not one half of the water diverted from streams by unlined earthen ditches reaches the land to be irrigated. Another large part of the water is lost by evaporation and by percolation through the soil in being applied to the land, and still more is lost by wasteful use. It is safe to say that not more than one third of the water diverted from streams serves a useful purpose on the lands for which it is diverted."

"While some of this loss is unavoidable, much of it can be prevented by better irrigation methods. It is estimated that that part of the wasted water from the irrigation canals already constructed in the United States, which might be saved every year, would be sufficient to irrigate an area larger than the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. The utmost possible conservation of the limited water supply of that region is, therefore, of the greatest importance."

"The government has spent \$40,000,000 in the last six years to build canals and reservoirs which, when completed, will cost about \$90,000,000, and will water 2,250,000 acres, and this magnificent enterprise conducted by the reclamation service is worthy of the highest commendation by our people. But water enough to irrigate twice this number of acres is annually lost in the irrigated region, which might be saved by better irrigation methods."

"Economy in the use of water being of as much importance as the construction of irrigation works, the department of agriculture, under the administration of Secretary Wilson and by the authority of Congress, has developed an extensive investigation of irrigation methods through the office of experiment stations. "There is, of course, no economy in spreading our limited supply over so great an area that none will secure enough to raise good crops, so that this study involves more than how to decrease the quantity of water used per acre."

"It involves the determination of the 'margin,' as the economist calls it, where a further decrease would prove unprofitable. The work, however, involves much more than this. We must not only determine the amount of water which it is best to use on various soils and crops, but also ascertain the means of bringing practice to this standard. This requires not only the study of canals, water, soils and plants, but of human nature as well. Our work has, therefore, been divided into two general classes: (1) A study of the laws and institutions affecting irrigation, and (2) the use of water in irrigation."

CHELSEA HIGH ALUMNI DINE

A pleasant reunion of pupils who graduated 18 to 20 years ago from the Chelsea High School took place Tuesday evening in the library of the school building on Crescent avenue. About 50 were present.

Music and a light luncheon figured in the program. The affair was planned by a committee, including Mr. and Mrs. F. Irving Weston, representing respectively '88 and '90; Mrs. Florence Clifford Savage, '90, and Mr. Henry H. Stickney, '80.

POSTAL SALARY INCREASES DUE

FALL RIVER—Congressman Greene of this city, who is at home for the holiday recess, states that the same old fight has got to be made in Congress this year that has been made every year so far to get the increase in salaries for postoffice clerks and carriers above the \$1100 limit.

Congressman Greene believes, however, that the appropriation will be made despite the fact that the committee will not recommend it.

WILL OF CLAUD SPRECKELS.
SAN FRANCISCO—The value of the estate of Claud Spreckels is not given in his will, which has been filed for probate, but it is estimated at \$50,000,000. Mrs. Spreckels has a life interest and division among three of the children will take place eventually. Two other sons, it is stated, have been liberally provided for during Mr. Spreckels' lifetime.

CANALS TO REDEEM TIGRIS VALLEY, IF PLANS GO THROUGH

Sir W. Willcocks Engaged by Turkish Government to Study Ancient Irrigation Works.

ONCE FERTILE LAND

CONSTANTINOPLE—The area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Turkey-in-Asia, consisting of about 3,000,000 acres, according to history once supported a population of from 10 to 15 millions, where now it contains less than 1,000,000. In other words, the once flourishing land of Nebuchadnezzar has become almost a desert waste with countless ruined cities, and only here and there a hamlet marking an oasis which has been preserved from destruction.

Of important bearing, therefore, upon the deterioration of this territory is the announcement of the Turkish government that Sir William Willcocks has been engaged to supervise the contemplated irrigation and canal works in Mesopotamia and elsewhere. For more than four years Sir William Willcocks has been making a study of the ancient irrigation works on the Tigris and the Euphrates, and his forecast of the possibilities of reconstructing them on modern principles is very interesting.

Has Surveyed Country.
In the cold weather of 1905 Sir William visited Bagdad and made a rough survey of the country; upon his return to Bombay he gave enthusiastic estimates of the future of this ancient granary.

The new constitutional government of Turkey has given Sir William the opportunity he has long sought and his plans have been accepted by the Young Turk party in control with enthusiasm. "The future of Turkey lies in Asia" has become the motto of the day.

The magnitude of Sir William's schemes may be gauged from the fact that rough estimates place the irrigable area at nearly 3,000,000 acres, the expenditure at \$100,000,000, and the capital value of the land when irrigated at \$300,000,000. The possibilities are vast.

Once Granary of World.

In the days of the Assyrian and Sasanian kingdoms the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates was the granary of the world. This alluvial plain, extending 400 miles inland from the present shores of the Persian gulf, was celebrated for its fertility. "Of all countries that we know," wrote Herodotus, "there is none so fruitful in grain."

"It yields commonly 200 fold, but when the production is greatest even 300 fold, and the blades of wheat and barley plants are often four fingers in breadth."

This productivity was mainly due to irrigation. The great Nahrwan canal took off from the Tigris on the left bank, and supplied a whole plexus of canals and irrigated an immense area before it rejoined the river a little below Badral.

Extent of Canals.
On the eastern side the Djal canal, over 100 kilometers long and 50 meters wide, irrigated the lands above flood level as far south as Bagdad. In the neighborhood of Bagdad these labyrinthine canals converted the plain into one vast garden. But the preservation of this hydraulic works argues the existence of a strong central government.

The crumbling Sasanian kingdom was given by the Arabs, and the desertion of its ancient bed by the main stream of the Tigris cut off the supply of the mighty canals and left them high and dry. The Persian nobles and landlords were powerless to repair the dikes, the main portion of the canal system became obliterated, and the smiling gardens succumbed to the conquering desert.

BIG RECEPTION BY RELIEF CORPS

There were many representatives of patriotic women's societies in attendance at the reception tendered in Howe Hall, New Century building, to Mrs. Mary L. Gilman and Mrs. Maria W. Going, national president and secretary, respectively, of the Woman's Relief Corps. The hall was lavishly decorated with the colors of the relief corps and American flags.

In the reception line were Mrs. Mary L. Gilman, Mrs. Maria W. Going, Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth, Mrs. Mary McGrath, Alfred W. Roe, Mrs. Anna Delaney, Fanny T. Hazen, W. O. Cutler, Mrs. Florence Haynes, M. Edna Mecuen and others.

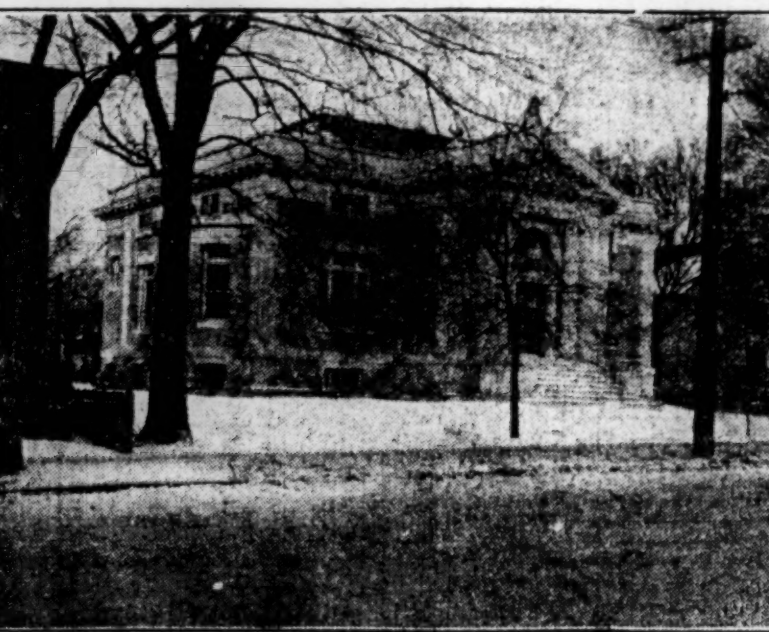
HUNT FOR LOST BOY IN MILTON

The parents of little Curtis Gould, the five-year-old Milton boy who has been missing from his home since Monday, are hopeful that the child has simply wandered away or has been picked up by some one who has not read the newspapers and is keeping him safely.

The fact that 200 searchers have found no trace of the boy in the woods and that the dragging of Turner's pond by the police was without result leads to this supposition.

The child left the house of Mr. and Mrs. Irving F. Gould, 229 Eliot street, in the morning to play with a neighbor's child. While playing he strayed away.

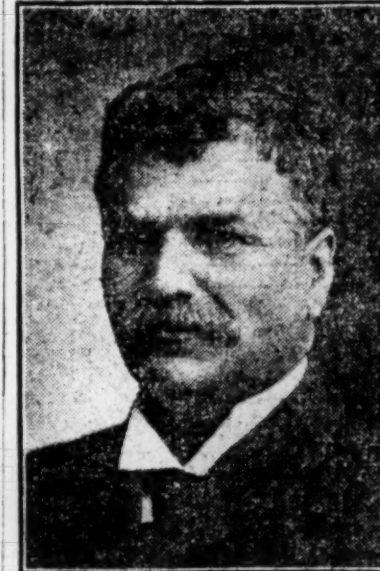
Carnegie Gift to Somerville, Mass.



Branch Library With Five Thousand Books Will Be Ready for Use by the First of April Next Year.

WEST SOMERVILLE people will begin to enjoy the benefits of the new Carnegie branch library on April 1, according to Librarian Sam Walter Foss, who has general charge of this as well as the central library on Highland avenue. The branch is a gift under the usual terms laid down by Mr. Carnegie, that the city shall provide the lot and appropriate a yearly sum for its maintenance of one-tenth the amount donated. The structure, which is on College avenue, near Davis square, cost \$25,000.

In speaking of the new building Mr. Foss said: "The city will appropriate more than the \$2500 required by Mr. Carnegie, as that sum will not be sufficient to carry on the work properly. The librarian of the branch will be Miss Nellie M. Whipple, who has been employed in the central library for eight years. We have 5000 books ready to install just as soon as the interior is finished. West Somerville was greatly in need of this library, as the residents there read more books than any other community in the country, judging from the proportion between the number of books drawn by them from the library



SAM WALTER FOSS, Librarian and Poet.

Upper picture shows new \$25,000 Public Library in West Somerville.

here and the population of the district."

Mr. Foss, who is widely known as a poet, has been in charge of the Somerville public library for a number of years. Through his efforts the library has been built up until now it stands among the first in this country in cities of the size of Somerville.

DR. PERRIN SHOWS FAITH IN PUBLIC

Only Five Thousand Dollars Needed to Complete Fund for Franklin Square House—Closes Thursday Night.

The Rev. George L. Perrin is making every effort to complete the \$100,000 fund for the Franklin Square House for girls. Regarding the securing of the small sum needed to reach the desired amount, Dr. Perrin says: "The canvass will end at midnight, December 31. If we succeed in securing the full \$100,000 before that time, we shall begin a mood of great rejoicing. If we fail it will mean that several large subscriptions have been lost, and our canvass has broken down. We have always kept faith with the public; we want to do it in this case."

"That we may keep absolute faith, we need a little over \$5000 before tomorrow night. Nearly \$65,000 is in hand or in sight. The public has responded splendidly, and the people will not let us fail if they know and realize the emergency."

"This great home for working girls and students is no longer an experiment. For six years it has proved its usefulness. Over 3000 girls have found a home on a permanent and other thousands on a transient basis."

Dr. Perrin may be addressed at 11 West Newton street, or may be communicated with by telephone up to midnight on Thursday at the Franklin Square House, Tremont 20.

HEAD MASTERS' OFFICERS CHOSEN

The Head Masters' Association at the concluding session of the 17th annual meeting, held at the Hotel Brunswick Tuesday afternoon elected officers, after which the members sat down to the annual banquet. President Garfield of Williams College was the principal guest.

The officers elected were as follows: President, Oscar D. Robinson, Albany; vice-president, Harlan P. Amen, Exeter; secretary, William Gallagher, Braintree; treasurer, Enoch C. Adams, Newton; executive committee, Alfred E. Sterns, Andover; H. G. Buehler, Lakeville, Conn.; and Wilson Farrand, Newark.

POLICE CENSOR CALENDAR ART

Supt. William H. Pierce of the Boston police department is determined that all calendars for 1909 which are sold or given away this year shall contain only illustrations that will be fit for any one to see. Already the captains of several police divisions have ordered that certain distributors of calendars cease giving them out and that the pictures be destroyed. In many respects the order has been complied with. One large concern near the South station had to destroy over 1000 expensive calendars because of the police censorship.

TRACES HISTORY OF LONDON TOWN

Clerk of County Council Says Debris of City Burned in Great Fire Is Eleven Feet Underground.

LONDON—G. L. Gomme, clerk to the London county council, read an interesting paper on "The Evolution of London," before the London Local History Society.

Mr. Gomme traced the growth of London from the earliest days, beginning with the time when it was a Celtic stronghold, his idea, he said, being to show that from the first to the last point there was continuous, if changing, life—a life evolved from previous states, and not created by a sovereign or the state.

About 11 feet beneath the modern surface they found three or four inches of debris of the fire in London in 1666. Below that there were Roman remains. Underneath these were British remains, and finally in the gravel of the river they came across the palaeolithic, showing that the occupation of London stretched back to the earliest times.

It was interesting today, he added, when they witnessed the swarms of people coming out of Blackfriars station and going up Ludgate-hill to conquer fortunes in the city to think that it was up that side the Roman soldiers swarmed to conquer the big Celtic stronghold.

Passing from Roman London he described the Saxon period, and traced the city through the Tudor times, finally dealing with that stage in its history when it began to grow to its present enormous size.

U. S. NAVY NEEDS GOOD STOKERS

Men Accustomed to High Temperatures Are Required on Board American Warships.

Capt. S. A. Staunton, a member of the naval board, while addressing a public meeting in Chicago recently advocated the organization of 200,000 gas house stokers of the United States into a vast naval reserve force, says the Chicago Tribune. It is estimated that from 12,000 to 20,000 stokers will be enlisted immediately on the establishment of the reserve force.

Captain Staunton also declared that although the United States has entered upon a policy of building more and better battleships naval experts are worried over the problem of properly manning the ships for war service.

"The naval reserve at present under consideration in Washington," declared the naval board member, "whether a reserve of seamen, artisans, or firemen, would be a body of volunteers enrolled directly by the United States authorities. They would obey the call of the President at the outbreak of war."

"The navy must have stokers accustomed to high temperatures, such as are daily endured by gashouse workers."

ELECTRICITY TO RUN FARM.

The electrical firm will be one of the features of the January electrical show, says the Chicago Tribune. There will be electrical incubators and electrical machinery for planting and harvesting.

SISTER REVEALS A HIDDEN WILL

Document, Made by Woman Recluse, Disposed of Large Estate—Judge About to Name Administrators.

READING, Pa.—After a search of about three months, the will of Miss Catharine Keim, a spinster of 80 years, who lived near Lohachville, has been found. It disposes of an estate valued at \$25,000, and was a matter of keen interest to a number of prospective legatees.

It was known that Miss Keim had made a will, but no one knew whether she had kept the document or destroyed it. The house was explored from cellar to attic, but no will could be located.

Elizabeth Keim, a sister, one of a trio of spinsters, observed the strenuous search with apparent indifference. She never said that she did not know where the will was placed, but this was taken for granted. At last she told a relative the will might be found in her own chest, which stands in her bedroom. Here the will was found, with seal unbroken.

It is believed that Miss Keim decided to divulge the whereabouts of the document, owing to the action of Register of Wills Dunn, who last week agreed to name other relatives as administrators.

MEXOLA, L. L.—Hendrik Hudson, a self-called descendant of the explorer, was fined \$20 in the local court for automobile speeding.



About Our January Sales

Phenomenal Values in Desirable Merchandise

EACH JANUARY WE HOLD SPECIAL SALES. First of all, we make very low prices on all Winter goods, such as Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Gowns, Capes, Millinery, Furs, etc., and this year's offerings are exceptional, owing to the mildness of the weather. We prefer a little money to the surplus of stock, consequently original cost has been lost sight of, in our determination to dispose of this extensive assortment. Sale now in progress.

Our January sale of Cotton Underwear is another feature which is of great moment just now. This event started last Monday, and it includes the celebrated Consumers' League Label goods, made under purely sanitary conditions and of excellent quality materials. The values being offered are worthy of your immediate attention.

The annual sale of reliable Housekeeping Linens is another occasion that attracts customers from all over New England. This popular department of our store has enjoyed a wonderful business in its third floor quarters during the past four years, and each January sale has added hundreds of "satisfied" customers to our great army of shoppers. This year's offerings are out of the ordinary, embracing Damasks, Napkins, Pattern Cloths, Tray Cloths, Towels, Shams, Squares, Scarfs and Covers. This sale starts Monday, Jan. 4.

Extraordinary bargains in trustworthy White goods are planned for the week of Jan. 4, this being the date of our annual sale in these dainty fabrics, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Cottons by the yard, will also show unusual offerings next Monday and all week, owing to the recurrence of this important January selling event.

All Upholstery fabrics, too, share this general mark-down occasion, and even Lace Curtains, Bedspreads and Couch Covers may be purchased at exceptionally low prices.

We deliver all purchases amounting to \$1 or over to any point in Massachusetts, and all orders for \$5 or over are sent free by points in New England reached by mail, express or freight. We reserve the right to deliver goods by either method.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We wish to announce that we now have a full line of the famous DAVID AND JOHN ANDERSON GINGHAMS, the best in the world. All the choice new Spring patterns are here.

PLAN TAXPAYERS' CONGRESS IN HUB

Citizens of ward 1, East Boston, met Tuesday evening in Meridian hall to consider forming a "taxpayers' congress." The Hon. Charles T. Witt presided and Horace B. Butler, who called the meeting, was secretary.

Mr. Butler advocated a board of control for Boston. Ex-Representative Walter A. Webster proposed a separate government for "downtown Boston," including wards 6, 7, 8, parts of Charlestown, South Boston and East Boston.

President James E. Maguire of the Citizens' trade association of East Boston scored the Boston transit commission. On motion by Mr. Butler a committee was appointed to further the purpose for which the meeting was held and plan for organization.

TWO ARE SAVED AT MALDEN FIRE

William S. Murray of Malden chemical engine 3 and Patrolman John J. Bushell of the police force did good rescue work at a fire in the home of John W. Boudrey 100 Linden avenue, Malden, which broke out at 7:45 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Boudrey and her year-old baby were taken out after the house had become filled with smoke.

Children were playing about an evergreen tree, and it is supposed that some of them tried to light the candles on the tree and in so doing set fire to it. Mrs. Boudrey ran upstairs to get her baby, which was asleep in a room directly above the parlor, and was partly overcome by smoke.

TRAFFIC RULES TO BE ENFORCED

Police Commissioner O'Meara Will First Give the Drivers Every Opportunity to Become Familiar With Them.

At roll call tonight the members of the Boston police force will be read a voluminous order from Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara on their new duties in the enforcement of the new street regulations. While Commissioner O'Meara will not discuss the order before it is given out tonight, he gave the impression today that it will be highly important, and that he means to have the regulations obeyed to the letter.

Mr. O'Meara intends to have his men give the drivers of vehicles a fair opportunity to acquaint themselves with the new regulations and will then have all violators brought to court. The police expect the situation will be the same as when the anti-spitting laws went into effect. There will be frequent arrests at first.

FISH MEN WATCH TARIFF REVISION

The fish dealers of Boston are taking steps to see that their interests are conserved in any changes that may occur in tariff revision affecting the industry.

A meeting has been held to hear a report of the special committee to consider the question and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that a special committee, consisting of three should be appointed, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the fishing interests of all the large cities, with the idea of harmonious and concerted action being taken toward obtaining results which would be most beneficial to those interests and the public at large.

BIG BANK ROBBERY IN WESTERN CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Six masked robbers held the residents of Wellston at bay for three hours today while they thoroughly ransacked the place, dynamited and robbed the bank and escaped with more than \$50,000. Fourteen charges of nitro-glycerine were used before the safe and vault were shattered. Three citizens attempting to fire at the robbers were driven away.

SAVED FROM PROVIDENCE FIRE.

PROVIDENCE—Defective electric wiring is supposed to have started a \$65,000 fire early today in the Arcade and Swarts buildings.

HAD ROUGH PASSAGE.
The steamship Bostonian, Captain Parry, arrived from Manchester, England, today. She reports a tempestuous passage.

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Opposite

Park Street Subway Entrance.

Luncheon 11 to 3

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Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

Sobriety As It Relates to Marriage

One of those who would prove by statistics that certain tendencies exist caused a ripple of laughter by showing that in districts "gone dry" as a result of the people's decision to try prohibition, there had been a decrease in the number of marriages. People have so long held that there was "wit in the wine-cup," there was a surprise for them to know that a man sober seemed to have too much wit. The case reminds one of the tale told of a mild-mannered clergyman before whom appeared a strapping young woman with a man in such a state that he was uncertain regarding her center of gravity. The young woman requested that they be married, and of course the clergyman protested that they should come again when the man was sober. "Proceed with the ceremony," said the spouse-to-be, "he's never willing when he's sober." The mild-mannered clergyman looked the prospect over, and proceeded. Here was a heroine after Bernard Shaw's own heart; and yet that clergyman might have appropriately followed the example of the western judge who mingled in the marriage ceremony his memory of words in pronouncing the death sentence, and concluded, "May the Lord have mercy on your souls."

They used to say of the installation of clergymen in Scotland in the good old days that this one and that one was

"floated in a punch bowl." Perhaps, too, on a tide of meaningless hilarity, some persons have been floated into "the holy estate of matrimony." If so, the more the pity, for if anything requires sober consideration it is the founding of a home whereon depends the welfare of citizens to be.

We boast of our Christian civilization; we say that the old days of fear are gone, and that the little children and our women need no longer cower in hiding from prowling beasts and savage men. And yet there is today an active ministry required from "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." The little helpless creatures, trusting their all to our tenderness, ready to reward us with the priceless love that shines from their limpid eyes, these delicate and sacred beings need to be protected from savage man and cruel women! Gentlemen, what make you of that?

Comment us to sobriety in regard of home-making; let it be a sober undertaking and a happy business free from the blight of drunkenness. Inexpressible are the records of divorce courts whereto women must resort to free themselves and their children from murderous brutality, and men must come to have their children set apart from the degradation of a drunken mother. The services of the society mentioned and the decisions of the court we may yet sorely

need, but such measures are only palliative; they do not cure.

Nor is it helpful to rail against the evil and denounce its victims. One may say with Cassio: "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil," and yet know not how to resist this evil so that it may prove powerless. Many an inebriate is able to philosophize: "To be now a sensible man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast! O strange! Every inordinate cup is unbless'd, and the ingredient is a devil," and yet, knowing so much as that, be unreformed.

Good men are trying to reform the ingredient, when the appetite needs reforming. You need to remake the man till his old beliefs of pleasure are displaced by his new understanding of happiness. Here is where the ministry of Christian Science appears with its healing. It does not merely alleviate the woes of men, but brings "health and a cure." Already 10,000 homes have been blessed. Children that used to hide themselves, gasping with fear, now "run to liars their sires' return." Women once destitute and despairing are now happy and well clad. Men who once came home to find wives prone in idiotic stupor, or fractious and hateful from the effects of drugs, now feel a song in their hearts as they approach the home that Christian Science has redeemed.

STATUES TO WOMEN—AND WHY

Out of the seven statues of American women that claim distinction amid the thousands of monuments to men, the sixth selected for description in the Home Forum series is that of one of the early settlers of New England, whose name came down in history as the heroine of early conflicts with the Indians.



STATUE OF HANNAH DUSTIN
Near Penacook, N. H.

DO INSECTS THINK?

Dr. Southwick, entomologist for New York City says that the habit of the caterpillar is to return to the tree from which it was shaken, and thus it may be killed as it climbs up the trunk. "But I have observed cases," says he, "as in West Eighty-sixth street, for example, where the caterpillars have crossed the street and climbed up the side of a building to the eaves. Now, such fugitives found no food of course on the brick and stone walls. It was long before the time they should have ceased feeding and spun their cocoons. Nevertheless these exiles from the trees spun their webs at once, and finally emerged as moths, although of a small and stunted size, which was proof enough that they had adapted themselves to unnatural conditions. I have always supposed that instinct meant the blind following of an unchangeable program, and therefore I should think that if such were the case the caterpillars that left the trees before they had finished their feeding period would have died."

Where "America" Was First Sung

Apocryphal of some controversy over the time and place of the first public performance or presentation of the hymn "America," it is worthy of note that the daughter-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author, has given to the press an authoritative statement, in which she says it was frequently asserted by Dr. Smith himself that Park Street Church was the scene of the first public singing of the hymn. The daughter-in-law referred to is Mary Reed Smith of Newton Center, Mass., and in her communication on the subject she said in part:

"Dr. Smith stated this repeatedly in the home circle as well as in public. I well remember passing Park Street Church with him one day when he said, 'This is where "America" was first sung, on the Fourth of July, 1832.' He states this in his autobiography, prefixed to his 'Poems of Home and Country,' published with his careful co-operation in 1895, the year of his death; and the

following note is added on page 77, where 'America' appears: 'Written February, A. D. 1832, and first sung at a Fourth of July celebration at Boston the same year.'

Mrs. Smith, while controverting some of the claims put forth to the effect that the hymn was heard in other places publicly before the event in question, considers such presentations of the production as merely in the nature of rehearsals or preliminaries to the formal presentation at the holiday celebration, and goes on to say: "These preliminary singings of the hymn are no more properly to be spoken of as its first production than would be the rehearsal or preliminary singing of some original work today by the choir of Park Street and other churches in preparation for first bringing it out together at Symphony hall. I submit that Dr. Smith's own statement, repeated again and again until his death, cannot well be questioned."

Medley of Quotations

Life is real, life is earnest. [Longfellow]
Now is the accepted time;

And the soul is dead that slumbers; [Paul in II Cor.]
To be living is sublime. [Old Hymn]

He is blest with all achieving
Who perceives and then performs. [J. W. Goethe]

Stepping out into the future,
Heeding not the coming storms;
There are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pains; [Anon]

Through the harrowed soil come thronging
Seeds in sun or rain,
Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide.
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood,
For the good, or evil side. [Lowell]

False fears are foes; Truth tatters those
When understood. [Mary Baker Eddy]
All is of God, that is, and is to be, and
God is good. [Whittier]

There are in this rude stunning tide
Of human error and crime, (those)
With whom the melodies abide
Of the everlasting chime. [John Keble]

He lives and loves, and say—
Since it is so, "Thy will be done."
And nest, and perch, and hearth,
And church repeat, "Thy will be done." [Whittier]

Grace LaDow Wilcox.

A FAMOUS SINGER IN RETIREMENT

Numerous congratulations from American admirers poured in upon Mme. Lilli Lehmann in Berlin on the occasion of her birthday anniversary in November. A dozen cablegrams were dated from the Metropolitan and Manhattan Opera Houses.

The celebrated prima donna declined the opportunity to mark her natal anniversary in some conspicuous public fashion, and passed the day quietly in the companionship of half a dozen intimate friends at her superb villa in the Grunewald, which by nightfall had been transformed into a fragrant house of laurel wreaths and floral beauties.

Mme. Lehmann has given one or two concerts each season in Berlin. She also teaches a few favored pupils. She devotes her entire income from singing and teaching to the purposes of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Search for An Umbrella

Here is a story of absent mindedness told by the "Youth's Companion":

"It was closing time at the town library. Old Mr. Duke, who had filled the place of librarian for years, took down his coat and hat and with the assistance of his little daughter got them safely on. Together they started for the door. It was raining hard.

"Wait a moment, child," said her father and went back into the building. The girl remained, obediently.

"Five minutes passed. Then ten. She pushed open the door and walked in. Her father was bent over one of the card catalogues.

"What are you looking for, father?" she inquired.

"He put the drawer back, suddenly abashed.

"Margaret," he said, "I couldn't find my umbrella, and I was searching for it under U in the lists."

Good Pen Portrait of Mrs. Taft

The next mistress of the White House as is avowed is Mrs. Roosevelt to thrusting herself forward into public notice, says Current Literature. Life has been good to her, and the world a good place to live in. She as well as her husband has kept young, clear-eyed and clear-skinned. She reads much, speaks French excellently, is passionately fond of good music, and is a fine entertainer, though not in a lavish and sensational way. Hallie Erminie Rives says of her: "William Taft and Helen Herron must have started life even. She has the same straightforwardness, the same honesty, the contempt of tinsel and sham and pretense. Her worst enemy, if she could have one, would call her 'genuine.' She has no affectations, no surface veneer, no 'isms.' She has always remained the sweetheart of her husband; the playmate and confidant of her children. In the best sense she is a woman of the world. She knows the big business of statecraft and the smaller dicta of society. By reading and studying she has kept pace with her husband till, possibly, there is no woman in American public life who is better qualified to discuss the real questions of the day."

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face.—Ruskin.

Izrael Zangwill's New Play

Mr. Bernard G. Richards, writing in the American, pays tribute to the "intense dramatic strength, pointed dialogue and wonderful speeches" of "The Melting Pot." He declares it "is a certainly lighted by the intellectual fire of a God-given genius"; but, he adds, "that is all the worse for you and me, brother, who are to be cast into and dissolved in the crucible." Then he comments:

"A play with a purpose was enacted before me, but I could not follow its drift. I have been observing things Jewish in America for some years, and I have always thought that we were Americanizing too fast, and that we were too slow in preserving those elements of Judaism which would lend color to our life and make of us the best kind of contribution to the American manhood."

WITH LOVE THE HARPIS

So long as we are conscious of self we are limited, selfish, held in bondage; when we are in harmony with the universal order, when we vibrate in unison with God, self disappears. Thus, in a perfectly harmonious choir, the individual cannot hear himself unless he makes a false note.—Amiel.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Outdoors in the Winter

It is a fine thing for children to learn the names of all the beautiful shrubs and trees and vines that give glow and color to the landscape in winter. How can one tell the dogwoods, the barberries and the viburnums? Some of the latter have green berries that turn black and some have scarlet berries that last all winter. There are vines as well as bushes and trees which hold red berries during the winter. There is the bitter-sweet, which almost every child knows, and the climbing enonymus.

It has been suggested that people should plant these shrubs in their doorways to make our country known as America the beautiful, especially the beautiful in winter. No matter how small the doorway this can be done. But if there is no doorway? Then it is suggested that we get permission to lift a paving stone and plant a bitter-sweet vine. By so doing we would soon transform our winter landscapes and dull city streets.

It is late to begin planting the shrubs that are set out in the autumn. But it is not too late to begin to know the names of these shrubs and vines and their peculiar beauty. That is the first step of all.

Intelligence in Wolf and Dog

Among our North American wild animals I regard the wolf as the most intelligent, says Ernest Thompson Seton in the New York Times, just as nearly everybody looks upon the dog as the most intelligent of the domestic animals. But the dog is merely the wolf's brother with the advantage of a college education. It would be obviously unfair to judge the dog and the wolf by the same standard, for while the dog has gained by his long course of instruction under the tutelage of man, he has suffered woefully in morals.

That wolves are able to break away from what might be called instinct or inherited habit is proved by the fact that while wolves could be sighted continually in certain districts a hundred years ago, not one can be seen today in places where they are just as numerous. Men who have lived in a wolf country have told me that in 20 years they have never seen a wolf unless it was dead. This wariness means that the wolves have learned the range of a modern rifle. Also they have learned to avoid poison and traps. The intelligence that has caused them to realize the danger of these things cannot,

in this country at least, be explained as nothing more than an example of inherited habit.

Mr. Thompson-Seton therefore believes animals capable of a crude form of thought.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Split Words.

Example: Split part of a ship and to fly and make a heavenly body. Answer: Mast, so-nr, star.

1. Split a pain and to mix and make one who inherits. 2. Split to whirl and a great quantity and make a measure of length. 3. Split a bluish and a small insect and make surface. 4. Split a state and a search and make to desire. 5. Split to burn and amongst and leave dry. 6. Split a feminine name and crippled and make to subdue. 7. Split a pain and genuine and make to cure. 8. Split to burn and a dull color and make a native of Arabia.

The initials of the new words will spell a famous poem.—St. Nicholas.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
Hidden States—New York, New Jersey, Maine, Utah, Georgia, Ohio, Iowa, Oregon.

Too Big for the Woodshed.

"So you are going to send your youngest boy to college?"

"Yes," answered Farmer Contossel. "He's too big for me to handle in the woodshed, and I guess I'll have to have him hazed."—Washington Star.

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

JUDGING

Judging is one of those words in the English language, another of which, and one very closely allied to it, being criticism, the meaning of which has been gradually focussed largely upon one particular aspect. Judging, like criticism, is commonly conducted, in "the human mind, with a sense of condemnation, an idea due probably to those early days when man, with an almost unrestrained materiality, gratified his feelings of hatred and revenge to an extent limited only by his power. Those were the days of Roman triumphs, of gladiatorial exhibitions, when men thought that the passions of the gods were reflected in their passions, and that the gods judged solely with a view to punishment. So there grew up that idea of hell and eternal punishment, which has been the cause of untold agony to millions of men and women, and from which the world is only now slowly shaking itself free.

It was against the cruelty of this view of judgment, of which the true synonym is condemnation, that Christianity raised one of its sharpest protests. "Blessed are the merciful," said Christ Jesus, in his sermon on the mount, "for they shall obtain mercy." And there have been numerous moments in the history of the world when nothing but the recollection of that saying has stood between the lust of the oppressor and the dumb misery of the oppressed. Unfortunately the shield has its reverse, and some of the worst spasms of persecution which have ever disgraced humanity have been wrought in the name of the man who said, "Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful." At the same time it is impossible to practise mercy in its true sense without judgment.

Now the primary meaning of the word "judgment" is putting apart; putting apart, that is, in the light of distinguishing between good and evil. There are many people who regard an unwillingness or an inability to do this as a proof of love, whereas it is not merely a misconception of Love; it is an ignorance of Truth. If a man is unable to distinguish between good and evil, he is utterly incapable of reflecting divine Love; if seeing evil he shirks the responsibility of rebuking it, he is simply failing to manifest Love. Of course there is more than one way of rebuking evil. There is the way Christ Jesus taught, which consists of taking the side of the sinner against the sin, and by destroying the human sense of sin, setting the sinner free. This is judging righteous judgment. There is the foolish, blundering way, which means well, though its results are commonly most unfortunate, since it is hurried into action by a zeal not according to knowledge. And then, again, there is what may be termed the whitened sepulchre way, prompted by a personal or an unworthy motive. Of such truly it may be said: "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

The Greek word translated judge in the gospels has as a matter of fact the meaning of judgment in either sense, and anybody who wishes to discover its true significance, in the various passages in which it occurs, will be compelled, as Mrs. Eddy has so often pointed out, to rely on the spiritual import of the words. If he will do this he will find it a far quicker and a far surer means to his end than worrying over the original text, though that may be interesting enough. Anybody who will take the passage on judgment in the sixth chapter of the third gospel can test this for himself. Jesus had been speaking of love and its attendant anergy, and he went on to show quite unmistakably what he meant by judgment, making use of a metaphor based on the ordinary process of a court of law: "Judge not (accuse not), and ye shall not be judged (accused); condemn not (do not pass sentence), and ye shall not be condemned (sentenced); forgive (acquit), and ye shall be forgiven (acquitted). He could hardly have said more clearly. It is not your business to sit in judgment on a man, and pass sentence on him. It is, on the contrary, your duty, if you think he is guilty, to

restrain from passing sentence; and it was thus Paul translated his teaching in his letter to the Romans. At the same time Jesus did not leave his teaching on this, or indeed on any other subject, in a nebulous condition. "Judge," he said, "not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment."

That is to say, do not judge superficially, but give the exact judgment of which Truth is capable. In plain English, he said as clearly as possible, Separate evil from good, for you can test them exactly by the standard of Truth, but do not attempt to condemn the victim of error, but instead let him go free.

The more man learns of Truth the less in a hurry he will be to exercise personal judgment, for he learns as Mrs. Eddy has taught us, so patiently, that the only judge is Truth, and that the judgment day of Truth is with us every hour.

When at last he learns that lesson, he learns not to intrude himself, but to be content to watch Truth doing its perfect work.

It is true that Christ Jesus' denunciations of evil were vitriolic, that as Mrs. Eddy says, on page 7 of Science and Health, "The only civil sentence which he had for error was, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'" But Jesus reflected sufficient Love to denounce error unmercifully without wounding its victims. The world has been more prone to emulate his condemnations than his healing works, but not until it can heal as he healed will it be safe for it to condemn as he condemned.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 30, 1908.

The Small City Booms Once More

WHEN people are looking for signs of prosperity they are prone to look for them in the large city rather than in the small, which is nearly always a mistake. Signs of prosperity, if we look sharply enough, are usually found first in the lesser communities, although they may be more evident, afterward, in the great city, where the cumulative effect of the "change for the better" of the country districts is made manifest.

We all know where commercial depression, so called, begins. It did not begin this way, however, in October, 1907, because the panic of that period was more than commonly artificial. But as a rule it begins with the farmer who thinks it is time the times were getting hard. This fear finally spreads through various channels until the money market proceeds to act as if there really was not as much wealth and as good security and as fine prospects as there ever were in the world's history.

It is a pleasant thing now to find that the small city is flourishing once more. South Bend, Ind., is a typical case. There everything, to use a western phrase, is booming. Factories that had long been idle have opened. New factories are being established. In a word, one looking at South Bend and hearing the joyous hum of industry would find it difficult to imagine that there had ever been any dull times.

At all events, there are no dull times there now, nor are there any dull times in scores and hundreds of similar cities throughout the land. In a little while the remotest depths of the great cities will feel the effect of the small town boom, and then the lines will fade out of men's faces. For what is called "confidence" will have returned then to all of us, which is only another way of saying that we will once more be able to see things in their true light. If the nation had been able to see things in their true light in October, 1907, the "confidence" which is now returning would never have left us.

THERE is the best of reason for believing that one of the policies which will characterize the incoming national administration will be the cultivation of closer relations with the South American republics. Mr. Taft has already given expression to views which would seem to leave no doubt whatever on this point. He appears to realize with great clearness that an opportunity presents itself to us—actually forcing itself upon us—of establishing a commercial connection with Latin America which will be of incalculable value to us, not merely in the remote, but in the immediate future.

It is only recently that our people have begun to know South America. Within the last few years a literature has grown up in relation to that great continent which has opened the eyes of thousands of our people and enlightened many of our statesmen. So far as Argentina, Brazil, Chili and Peru are concerned, although we have known them long, in a way, we are only now on the threshold of actual acquaintance, at the very beginning of an intimacy which has in store pleasing surprises.

On the other hand, it is only recently that the South Americans have begun to know us. If for years we were ignorant of them, they, resentful of our apparent indifference, were disdainful. Their eyes, like ours, have been opened. The recognition is mutual. Out of it must grow a friendship which will be mutually valuable. Our sister republics are awaiting our further advance. Under President Taft, whose policy, the country believes, will be constructive, this advance in all probability will be made. With it will spring into life a trade relationship which will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the commerce of the nation.

Boston, for numerous and obvious reasons, should share largely in the profits of this new connection—more largely than any other American city, with the possible exception of New York. The extent to which Boston will share, however, will be determined by the readiness and worthiness of her preparations.

The consolidation of her great commercial bodies into one organization could not, in this respect, be more timely. If the Boston Chamber of Commerce shall devote a large share of its attention for some time to come to the education of the mercantile interests of the city with regard to the South American republics and their needs, and to the cultivation of the acquaintance of the South American peoples—if it shall send delegations to South America with the view of informing the sister republics of the advantages of Boston as a port and a market—it will be doing well.

This field is open to Boston enterprise and to Boston energy. We believe that Boston will not miss what promises to be a veritable golden opportunity for the expansion of her trade.

Joan of Arc Again

HORACE WALPOLE once declared that the only distinction he had ever been able to discover between fiction and history was that one consisted of true stories about imaginary people, and the other of untrue stories about real people. Any one who knows anything at all about the biographical side of what is sometimes described as the science of history, knows that there is rather more truth in this epigram than historians usually care to admit. It is centuries since Caesar, or Machiavelli, or Cromwell died, but the historians are as far from making up their minds about them as ever. Even when their judgments show most unanimity there is no finality about them. Richard Crookback, Henry VIII., even Judge Jeffreys, have been what is technically known as whitewashed, of late years; while the ride through Coventry and the ride to York have been relegated to the novelist; and an effort has been made to reverse the verdict on men so beyond reproach as William Penn.

There is one character in particular who is never allowed to remain unnoticed for very long, and that is "The Maid of Orleans." Time after time she finds her detractors and her admirers; and their disagreement is profound. At this moment the struggle has been renewed by two eminent writers; and, curiously enough, while the attack is being delivered by one of the most brilliant of contemporary

French authors, M. Anatole France, the Maid's champion has come out of England, in the person of Mr. Andrew Lang. Now the point at issue is not one that need profoundly move the world. What is interesting is this, that M. Anatole France's attack reveals how completely he makes the subject of his biography the excuse for an attack on a system. To M. Anatole France there are certain religious tendencies which are anathema. Joan of Arc was the personification of these tendencies, and therefore Joan of Arc has got somehow to be discredited. M. Anatole France is far too fine a writer to be guilty of any conscious misrepresentation, but he has allowed his bias, as Mr. Lang has shown, to rank the veriest surmises as evidence, and to read meanings into the text of his authorities which to put it in the mildest way are not indisputable.

There is, perhaps, no form of literary composition which makes so great demands upon an author as that of biography. Even after the lapse of centuries men can write with heat of a Cromwell or a Charles, not because of any personal feeling toward their subject, but because those subjects typify the causes which are making for good or evil in this world. Therefore it would be well for every writer to repeat on the threshold of a new work the motto which Johnson borrowed from Boethius, for "The Rambler":

"From Thee, great God, we spring; to Thee we tend—
Path, motive, guide, original, and end."

The Freedom of The Press

IT IS ESSENTIAL to understand what freedom is, when men speak of the freedom of the press. Where tyranny prevails the ruler can prevent the people from knowing the facts which they ought to know. He can falsify with words so that the people will be averse to their true friends and become victims to the wiles of their enemies. Where there is an untrammelled press the supposition is that facts and truth may be circulated without interference. Where the people know the facts they are able to judge their rulers and to demand that government shall not be personal and capricious, but constitutional and righteous. Liberty of the people depends on the freedom of the press.

Another phase of the abuse of the freedom of the press is where it is used for the circulation of insinuations instead of facts, for the distribution of tainted thought instead of clean, and when men object to this misuse they are cried down as enemies who are endangering the freedom of the press. The very ones who endanger the use of the press and therefore its liberty to exist make the loudest outcries. And yet it is not liberty to serve mankind that they wish, but license to continue serving ulterior ends. It is valuable to any commonwealth to have public servants who are honest and self-sacrificing. But when men believe invented lies about them, and hate them without a cause other than that they saw these falsehoods in print, they are misled, and drive away their benefactors. Yet when it is suggested that liars should be prevented from presenting their perversions of fact, the cry is that the freedom of the press would be thus interfered with.

There is a remedy and it will be applied. Just as a city makes careful provision for the circulation of clear water in its mains, for the comfort of all its citizens, so will individuals and families make provision for their thinking even as now they do for their drinking. They will repudiate the unbased insinuations intended to defile character, the imputation of low motive and unworthy aim unsupported by evidence. If crime must be reported they will consider that the facts and results are enough, since it is not necessary to explain to people how to do wrong. But when success in any form crowns worthy effort they will recognize that the press does service to all when it discloses the method, since it encourages all who are striving to do good. Disputation may arise over the question of what is right, but any effort which successfully increases human welfare, uplifts the ignorant, enlarges the area of happiness, is accepted as good without dispute. Hence the philosophic advice: "Do not be too anxious to do right; be content to do good." If the press can be used to disseminate among men a daily influence in favor of manhood and happiness, its freedom will never be imperilled or limited.

IS IT FAIR to compare the man who has on hand a large amount of what the world calls knowledge, and for which there is no demand, with the man who has on hand a large stock of goods for which there is no market? Supposing, for example, the world does not any more care to know what the first man knows than it cares to buy what the first man has. Or, supposing that the first man finds it as difficult to get anybody to listen to him talk about the things he knows as the second man does to find anybody willing to look at the goods he possesses?

These suppositions are put out, not so much with the hope that any one will care to answer them, as with the purpose of presenting the case of a man in New York city, whose name has even now escaped the newspapers, but who is referred to as one who could speak thirteen languages and as many more dialects. He had made the acquisition of languages a specialty. When he had accumulated thirteen of them, and as many more dialects, he looked around to see what use he could make of them, and only one possible place of employment offered itself in the great city of New York. He succeeded in working his way into this by first volunteering his services. After a time he was allowed a salary. This was when he became chief interpreter of the court of general sessions of Manhattan.

It would not be true that he felt either secure or happy in his place. What if another man, and one who knew fourteen languages and as many dialects should come along and underbid him, or should come along and succeed in exercising a greater political influence with his patrons? What if some man who knew twenty or twenty-five, or thirty languages, and as many dialects, should come along and offer to work for less wages than he was getting? Where could he go to look for another job in case he lost this one? Outside of New York the chances are that there is no other city where an interpreter who knew thirteen languages and as many dialects would be wanted. He might be needed occasionally in Boston and frequently in Chicago, but not regularly in either place. And if he could not find a place where all of his languages and dialects could be put to use in the way of earning his living, then all the languages and dialects he had no use for would simply be a burden to him. For instance, supposing he was finally compelled to take a place where only one language was necessary, and that of the plainest possible kind, then the other twelve and all of his dialects would have been a loss on his hands—just what shelf-worn goods are to the merchant who is overstocked with things people do not care to buy.

All this leads to the point. We should try to find out, if pos-

sible, before we spend our time in acquiring knowledge of any kind, whether the world has any particular need of the knowledge we are about to acquire. If, on giving the matter careful consideration, we find that it has not, then we should strive to learn something the world may need to learn from us later on. It would be absurd for us to acquire knowledge which would be of no use to ourselves or to others, as absurd as it would be to learn thirteen languages and as many dialects when one language and one dialect would be as many as we could use to advantage.

IN AN INTERVIEW given to the Atlanta Constitution, Charles S. Barrett presents a very interesting and valuable summary of the work achieved by the President's country life uplift commission. The wants and needs of the farmers everywhere, he declares, were expressed in a demand for better schools, better roads, the parcels post and the postal savings bank. He points out that the farmers from interior Massachusetts made the same report of inadequate school facilities as the farmers in Georgia, though Massachusetts gives to common school education \$26 per year per capita and Georgia gives \$2.82. The commission, he says, made a note in their books in every state visited, that the advancement of the farmers in wealth, happiness and contentment depended upon better schools.

Touching upon this, editorially, the Constitution says: "The aroused appreciation of education among the farmers of the country is pregnant with beneficial results. What men desire most earnestly they will have. The American farmer wants better schools for his children and he will locate where these advantages can be obtained."

The hearings revealed the need of better roads in Illinois as well as in Texas, in Massachusetts as well as in Georgia. The proposal for the establishment of a parcels post system was viewed with as much favor in Georgia as in Massachusetts, but the demand for postal savings banks was more pronounced in the latter than in the former state. "The discerning reader," says the Constitution, "will draw his own conclusions from this." The conclusion which that newspaper reaches, after considering these results, is that the commission, as the result of its swing around the circle and its face-to-face interviews with the farmers in all parts of the country, has been able to put its fingers upon reforms that need to be secured and upon improvements that will make for the prosperity of the whole people. "And," it adds, "the greatest of these is better schools."

Not the least of the results achieved is one evident, but not mentioned, in Mr. Barrett's summary and in the Constitution's comments, and this is the manifestly better understanding and better appreciation which the people of the nation in general will have of the wants and needs of the farmers in the different sections. If the commission project had resulted in nothing more than the revelation of the existence of common interests between the farmers of all parts of the country, it would have been well worth while.

A Frank Admission

THE ADDRESS of Dr. G. E. Rennie of New South Wales before the medical congress at Melbourne, in one particular at least, gives evidence of "a Daniel come to judgment." The hesitation of the medical profession, he said, to adopt hypnotism as a form of medical treatment was due to a recognition of its "immense possibilities for evil as well as good." This frank recognition of the fact that mental suggestion is nothing but the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, the eating of which the Bible declares brought sin and death into the world, is important, at a moment when the churches seem to have finally determined to ally themselves to the hypnotists.

It cannot be stated too often or too emphatically that the process of attempting to destroy sickness through the cause which has produced it is as demonstrably unscientific as it is obviously unchristian.

If sickness is a mental phenomenon, and the phenomenon is changed by a manipulation of the noumenon, it is perfectly clear that all that has taken place is a temporary diversion of thought into another channel. At any moment the thought may revert to the original channel, and a relapse take place. It is, in short, absolutely impossible to describe as healing a process which leaves the cause of disease unaffected. You might just as well insist that pain could be destroyed by a narcotic.

Again, Christ Jesus distinctly stated that a house divided against itself could not stand. How can it be pretended that a mind capable of causing and removing disease is anything except a house divided against itself? But, he continued, "if I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the Kingdom of God is come unto you." Is there a single member of a single Christian sect prepared to maintain that the Kingdom of God ever came unto any man by means of mental suggestion, or who would care to accept the onus of proving that Christ Jesus hypnotized Lazarus into life, and the lepers and cripples into health? Unless any one is prepared to do that they will have to give up the attempt to represent mental suggestion as Christian healing. Mental suggestion is nothing but a rather crude modern revival of the ancient eastern process described by the Jews as casting out devils by Beelzebub, and Dr. Rennie evidently recognized this when he spoke of its immense possibilities for evil.

Fortunately for the world evil is not power. The moment mental suggestion is faced by the power of Truth it becomes inoperative. The only true thing you can say about it is what Jesus said of evil, that it is a lie, and the only semblance of power it can ever be said to manifest is the temporary appearance of power which exists as long as a man is deceived by a lie.

Christian healing is in reality quite a simple thing. It is the action of the divine Mind which destroys the supposititious cause of evil in the negation known as the human mind. In a word it is the inevitable result of that knowledge of the absolute Truth which Christ Jesus said would make men free.

GERMANY seems to be indisposed to enforce its law with relation to patented goods of other nations, notwithstanding Great Britain's attitude with reference to the matter. It seems to be the German view that everything is going on pretty well as it is, and that it would be a shame to disturb commercial relations which, generally speaking, if not entirely congenial are at least satisfactory.

WHEN it is considered that Brazil has some thousands of square miles of forest land into which no white man has as yet penetrated, it will be seen that an invitation to that country to join us in the conservation-of-natural-resources movement would be just a trifle premature.

Results of the Farmers' Uplift Inquiry